

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. CCXXXIII.

HOME DEPARTMENT SERIAL NO. 5.

REPORTS

ON

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED AND REGISTERED

IN THE

SEVERAL PROVINCES OF BRITISH INDIA

DURING THE YEAR

1886.



Published by Authority.

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PAPERS
 REGARDING
THE PUBLICATIONS REGISTERED IN THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES
 DURING
THE YEAR 1886.

MADRAS.

From the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 306 (Educational), dated Ootacamund, 21st June 1887.

Referring to the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 10—707, dated 26th April 1875, and to Home Department Circular, No. 19—1150, dated 13th June 1877, I am directed to transmit the review and analysis of publications registered in this Presidency under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1886.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Educational Department,—No. 805, dated 21st June 1887.

READ the following paper :—

From H. B. Groot, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. B.B.—521, dated Madras, 14th June 1887.

I have the honour to submit, in original, the analysis of publications registered during 1886 under Act XXV of 1867, prepared in conformity with the instructions contained in the Resolution of the Government of India, dated 12th September 1882, No. 1—455, together with my proceedings reviewing the Registrar's report.

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 14th June 1887, No. B.B.—520.

Read the following letter :—

From the Registrar of Books, Madras, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, No. 89, dated Madras, 26th May 1887.

I have the honour to submit a brief report and analysis of the publications registered during 1886 in the Madras Presidency under Act XXV of 1867.

2. The entire number of works registered during the year under report was 930, showing an excess of 58 publications over the number registered in 1885, and 112 over that of the year preceding, which was a year of comparative inactivity in the literary life of this Presidency. Of the 930 publications, 793 came under the head of *books* and 137 under *periodicals*. Of the latter, 4 were legal, 4 medical, 15 scientific, 45 religious, 22 on language and literature, and 47 miscellaneous.

3. Of the total of registered works, 455 were original publications, 92 were translations, and 383 republications, as shown by the subjoined classification according to language :—

Description of works.	Books published in English and other (European) languages.	Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the province.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	TOTAL.
Original works :	141	241	24	49	455
Translations :	14	76	...	2	92
Republications :	29	301	41	12	383
TOTAL	184	618	65	63	930

As compared with last year, there is a perceptible increase in the publication of *original* matter, particularly in the Indian vernaculars, as well as in *translations*, and a corresponding

decrease in the number of mere *reprints*, this last item being 41 per cent. of the entire published literature of the year against 50 per cent. of 1885. For this falling off no special cause seems assignable, and probably large editions of standard works struck off in previous years have not been exhausted.

4. Again, about 242, or 26 per cent. of the books published, are *educational* in character, showing, as compared with the previous year, an increase of but 2 per cent. The number of educational works fluctuates with the introduction of new books in schools and the number of reprints of school readers and other text books struck off in each year by the Educational Department, by the Christian Vernacular Education Society, and the School Book Society.

5. The following remarks observe the order of the subjects named in the tabular statement:—

Art.—Since the arts have very few original works written on them in this country, I will mention one or two small compilations and translations. Miss Keely's lessons on domestic economy in English and a hand-book of gymnastics in Hindustani are both based on English books and are designed for schools, the former for European and Eurasian girls and the latter for Mussalman boys. Next there is a collection of rules on the Hindu art of dancing, describing the various attitudes, emotions of hands and fingers and the singing of female dancers, published by a dancing-master. The paper on Aryan music is a short lecture in Tamil on the past and present state of Hindu music as an art, with brief notes of some masters of music. The only book registered on architecture is a reprint of certain directions as to the selection of a suitable site and the measurements for foundations, wells, &c., and the proper positions for doorways and windows, together with notes on the lucky and unlucky times for commencing building operations according to Hindu notions.

Biography.—I can give no more satisfactory account of the literary activity under this head than last year. There is a short account in Tamil of the poet Kalidasa based on the fragmentary information given in Sanskrit books concerning the great dramatist. The other book in this group on Faraday, the blacksmith's son, is but a reprint.

Drama.—The new dramatic compositions worthy of mention are the Telugu versions of the "Sakuntala" and "Ratnavali" published by a schoolmaster, these being another attempt made by educated Hindus to enrich the vernacular literature by translations of Sanskrit dramas. Besides a reprint of Kalidasa's Sanskrit drama of "Malavika and Agni Mitra" there are the instructive legend of Savitri, the devoted wife, dramatised in Tamil for the native stage, and the Tamil adaptations of the musical dramas describing the popular story of Padmini, the Rajput princess, and Indra Subha, an opera brought for the first time on the Parsee company's stage in Madras. These pieces and other dramas based on the legend of the Mahabharat have something to do with the peculiar taste of the theatre-going public among natives.

Fiction is this year no more strongly represented than in 1885, but two Telugu stories have come out in which narrative and criticism are combined, their aim being to urge the spread of female education in India. It is satisfactory to notice also some further attempts at adaptations of tales from Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors," "Winter's Tale," "Merchant of Venice," and "King Lear," in Telugu. Two "Folk Tales" of the Tamil country and another of the "Old Deccan Days," hitherto unpublished in Tamil and Telugu, may also be mentioned. The other publications appearing in the catalogues under this head are reprints of ordinary vernacular tales from the Sanskrit drama and fiction; and one of these is a Tamil translation from the Sanskrit Hitopadesa intended for juvenile readers.

History is not less deserted than biography in this part of India, and our deplorable poverty in this respect cannot be redeemed until the study of history receives more attention in our colleges, and until the educated men aim at historical investigations and some degree of perfection in the art of narrative writing. All the publications registered under this head this year are cheap elementary books and abridgments for schools, with the exception of one on a large scale, *viz.*, the Kanarese version of "A brief History of the Indian People," by Dr. W. W. Hunter. Though printed in this Presidency, the credit of having brought out this work belongs to the Educational Department in Bombay.

Language.—I can give a more cheerful account, however, of works under this head, as there are some new and important works that deserve to be mentioned, *viz.*, an annotated edition of Paradise Lost, Book I, with a Life of Milton; "Notes on Aryan and Dravidian Philology," Part I, with discussions in English on the use of words; the first South Indian edition of the well-known commentary called the "Balamanorai" on Sanskrit grammar; a collection of 800 English proverbs in daily use; a complete "Telugu Dictionary" embracing all authorised words, both old and new, with their various significations and passages cited from the standard works on Telugu literature as examples to illustrate the use of words—a new and important

feature unknown in the old lexicons of the country; a new edition of *Tolkoppianam* and another standard work on Tamil grammar and rhetoric entitled the " *Pancha Lakshanam* and *Virasoliyanam*; " and an enlarged edition of a Kanarese and English pocket dictionary for the use of schools. The bulk of the other publications under this head are reprints of school books in different languages, examination text in the English, vernacular, and classical languages, elementary grammars, keys, and guides and glossaries.

Laws.—All the publications comprised under this head are either reprints of old works or translations or summaries of the existing Acts and Regulations and notes thereon, and call for no remarks, excepting in two cases, viz., a new edition of " *Cunningham's Indian Evidence Act*, " containing the Honourable Mr. Justice Stephens' speech in the Legislative Council of the Viceroy explaining the object of the Law of Evidence and the way in which the Indian Evidence Act is intended to attain them, together with the editor's comments and notes of points in which the Indian law differs from the English Law of Evidence; and the first number of the *Indian Jurist*, new series, which begins with an illustrated page and a biographical notice of Lord Salisbury.

Medicine.—Of the 13 medical works registered, the following may be specially mentioned, the others being reprints of works noticed in previous reports: A manual of the " Diseases of the Elephant " and of his management and uses, with illustrations; the Quarterly Journal of " Veterinary Science in India and Army Animal Management; " " *Sarvashudhi Guna Kalpakam*, " on the medicinal properties of plants, in Sanscrit, with Tamil and Telugu explanations; and a Malayalam tract on " Cholera and its Cure."

Miscellaneous.—Literature has been enriched by some new publications of general interest in which the social and domestic condition of Hindu community is discussed as well as those merely destined for the education of young people. There is first to be mentioned the exhaustive and eloquent addresses to the graduates of the local University by the late Chancellor, Sir M. E. Grant Duff, on the educational agencies at work in Southern India; and the book of excellent and touching " Speeches of Lady Grant Duff " on female education and on the question of providing medical aid for the women of this country occupies a unique position. Two native graduates and schoolmasters, Messrs. Satyanandan and Hensman, have done good service by their lectures, the first on England and India,—that is, on the University life and the intellectual results of the English University system of education as well as on English character, India's needs and the effects of English education in India; and the other on " Facts and Words, " or on the sterility of the present system of teaching the young, urging that the realities or facts should be first realised before employing words in the early stages of education. Passing over some smaller pamphlets on political, religious, and social reforms and widow marriage movement, Mr. J. Adams' " Commercial Correspondence " deserves cordial welcome as the first text book of the kind ever published for teaching and examination in commercial subjects, and the duties of clerks, book-keepers, and others seeking employment in public offices or in mercantile work. The other publications in this group are text books of geography and educational journals, besides the " Royal Colored Picture Book " of remarkable places, with brief accounts of remarkable persons and things, and a useful reprint of a short account of birds and insects that protect and destroy plants and trees in forests, and a guide to the Nilgiri hills for the use of visitors.

Poetry.—A larger number of poems, chiefly reprints sold in the bazaars, have been received than in the previous year. The new poems worthy of notice are the " Tales of Ind " in English verse, a Mahratti version of Goldsmith's " Hermit " in the Arya metre, and a Telugu book or figures of rhetoric prepared on the lines of the Sanscrit Chandraloka.

Politics.—The most valuable contribution to the published literature of 1880 is a reprint in a single volume of Sir Alexander Arbuthnot's " Memoir of Sir Thomas Munro and selections from his minutes and other official writings " previously published as a two-volume edition in 1881 in London. " *India's Needs* " is an English pamphlet published by the Christian Vernacular Education Society on the difficulty of governing India and England's duty to her and her duty to herself, and on the material and political progress of the country treated of, with passages on social, moral, and religious reform as well. There is also another English pamphlet on " *Village Autonomy* " by a native writer, describing the Indian village organisation and the value of this old institution as an agency for securing a popular and cheap administration.

Philosophy.—It is difficult to determine how many Hindu works registered are purely philosophical as distinguished from religious literature. The only publications calling for notice are the " *Gnana Vetti* " in Tamil verse treating of the Tatva system of Hindu Vedantic philosophy; and a Sanscrit booklet on Indian Logic.

Religion is the next head, comprising more than 45 per cent. of the published literature of the year. The volumes vary in magnitude and merit, and every religion professed in this part

of India is represented in this collection. Mahomedanism claims this year a larger number of works than usual, while the number of publications in Hinduism and Christianity shows a falling off. The publications under this head may be classified thus : Hindu and others, 149 ; Mahomedan, 138 ; and Christian, 135. These consist, as usual, of reprints of Upanishads, puranic legends, hymns and invocations to Hindu deities, and editions of the Koran and other tracts of orthodox Mahomedans, besides Christian publications and tracts. One noteworthy fact in connection with works on Hinduism is the publication of a series of revised and improved editions, expositions, translations, and abstracts of standard works, this being the first attempt of the kind on the part of a native printer or enterprising editor. Among the new English tracts may be mentioned "Short papers for young men" and a curious tract entitled the "Spiritual and physical analogies" maintaining that no sickness that affects the body is without its counterpart in some evil whose seat is in the soul. The "Peril of Indian youth" is a lecture by the President of the Theosophical Society warning the Indian youths not to rush off to Christianity or any other religion before examining their own religious books.

Science, Mathematical.—Under this head come some useful original works. One of them is the "Commercial Arithmetic," being the first of a series of commercial primers in which more attention is given to the readiest practical methods of solution than to the theory of arithmetic. First "Euclid" is an abridged edition of the sixteen propositions of Book I, with vernacular translations of the enunciations and easy exercises. A new compilation in Geometry with a brief history of this science also appears under the title of the "Student's Companion to Euclidian Geometry." Under the head of Algebra may be mentioned Mr. Cook's excellently-arranged "Class-book of Examples;" Mr. Cassels' "Indian School Algebra" explaining the principles and the method of working examples; and Mr. Srinivasaiah's Key or a collection of neat solutions of problems contained in his Rudiments of Algebra.

Science, Natural.—There are in this group two or three elementary works on sanitation and the preservation of health designed for schoolboys. Of the works not intended for schools but for the general community there may be mentioned a new edition of Mr. Symonds' paper, which first appeared in the Quarterly Journal of Veterinary Science, on Indian grasses, with sixty-six lithographic illustrations which add greatly to the value of this compilation; an English translation of a Sanscrit work on the Hindu system of Natural Astrology and Science which is a new feature of the year; an astrological work in Sanscrit and Telugu, and a Tamil work relating to horary questions with rules for determining the proper astrological times with reference to the position of the sun, moon, and other planets.

Travels and Voyages.—As a rule few Hindus or Mahomedans travel for the sake of travelling, and hence the paucity of works of travel in the Indian languages. There are two entries under this head, one in English and the other in Telugu, the former being a reprint of the Rev. Mr. Sathyanadan's interesting description of his visit to England and of what he saw of English life. The Telugu pamphlet has reference to a pilgrimage to Benares.

6. It only remains to notice the number of copyright applications registered during 1886, the number being 156 against 172 of the previous year. It may not be out of place to repeat here that the infringement of copyright in the Government Readers noticed in previous reports goes on with impunity, and especially in the way of close and full translations of the lessons in the Junior English Readers, owing to the absence of an amended copyright law and an international convention between British India and Foreign States.

English Language.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First edition.	New edition.						
1. Art	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	2
2. Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
5. History	4	4	1	1	9	9	9	9
6. Language	14	8	7	1	30	28	2	30
7. Law	4	2	4	...	10	...	10	10
8. Medicine	6	...	...	...	6	...	6	6
9. Miscellaneous	43	9	3	...	55	29	26	55
10. Poetry	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	2
11. Politics	2	...	1	..	3	...	3	3
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	7	...	..	...	...	..
13. Religion	21	...	7	...	28	...	28	28
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	9	6	3	...	18	14	4	18
15. Science (Natural and other)	4	2	2	11	19	5	14	19
16. Travels and Voyages . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	110	31	28	14	183	86	97	183

Latin Language.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First edition.	New edition.						
1. Art
2. Biography
3. Drama
4. Fiction
5. History
6. Language	1	...	1	1	1	1
7. Law
8. Medicine
9. Miscellaneous
10. Poetry
11. Politics
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
13. Religion
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
15. Science (Natural and other)
16. Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	1	...	1	1	1	1

Tamil Language.

1. Art	2	...	1	...	3	...	3	3
2. Biography	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	2
3. Drama	3	1	4	...	8	...	8	8
4. Fiction	2	1	2	4	9	1	8	9
5. History . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
6. Language	12	6	19	1	38	36	2	38
7. Law . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
8. Medicine . . . . .	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2
9. Miscellaneous	4	2	8	...	14	7	7	14
10. Poetry	2	1	18	...	21	5	16	21
11. Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
13. Religion	68	...	74	27	169	...	169	169
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
15. Science (Natural and other)	2	1	2	...	5	2	3	5
16. Travels and Voyages . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	96	12	135	33	276	52	224	276

Telugu Language.

1. Art . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
3. Drama	3	3	3	1	10	...	10	10
4. Fiction	3	2	4	...	9	...	9	9
5. History . . . . .	...	2	1	1	4	3	1	4
6. Language	7	6	10	1	24	21	3	24
7. Law . . . . .	...	1	3	10	14	...	14	14
8. Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9
9. Miscellaneous	7	2	...	...	9	4	5	9
10. Poetry	15	...	10	1	26	1	25	26
11. Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Religion	25	...	44	13	82	...	82	82
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	3	...	1	...	4	4	...	4
15. Science (Natural and other) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Travels and Voyages	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	64	16	76	27	183	83	150	183

Malayalam Language.

1. Art . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. History . . . . .	...	2	5	2	10	6	4	10
6. Language	1	2	5	2	...	...	...	...
7. Law . . . . .	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1
8. Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
9. Miscellaneous	9	...	...	...	9	1	8	9
10. Poetry	1	1	8	...	10	1	9	10
11. Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Religion	6	...	34	...	40	...	40	40
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1
15. Science (Natural and other) . . . . .	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	2
16. Travels and Voyages . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	18	4	48	4	74	10	64	74

Kannaree Language.

Category.	Original Works.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-Educational.	Total.
	First edition.	New edition.						
1. Art	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Biography	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Drama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Fiction	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
5. History	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	1
6. Language	0	0	4	4	8	10	10	10
7. Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. Poetry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. Politics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13. Religion	0	0	13	2	15	24	24	24
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15. Science (Natural and other)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16. Travels and Voyages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	16	7	17	6	46	15	31	46

Tulu Language.

1. Art	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Biography	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Drama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Fiction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. History	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Language	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. Poetry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. Politics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2
13. Religion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
15. Science (Natural and other)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16. Travels and Voyages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	2	1	3	1	2	3

Konkavi Language.

1. Art	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Biography	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Drama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Fiction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. History	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Language	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. Poetry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. Politics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
13. Religion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15. Science (Natural and other)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16. Travels and Voyages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	2

Kayi Language.

1. Art	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Biography	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Drama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Fiction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. History	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Language	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. Poetry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. Politics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
13. Religion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15. Science (Natural and other)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16. Travels and Voyages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Badugu Language.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First edition.	New edition.						
1. Art
2. Biography
3. Drama
4. Fiction
5. History
6. Language
7. Law
8. Medicine
9. Miscellaneous
10. Poetry
11. Politics
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
13. Religion	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
15. Science (Natural and other)
16. Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1

Uria Language.

1. Art	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
2. Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Language	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Medicine	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
9. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	.	..	...	...	2	2	2	2

Mahratti Language.

1. Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Language	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Medicine	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
9. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	.	...	...	...	1	1	1	1

Hindustani Language.

1. Art	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
2. Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Language	...	1	1	3	...	5	5	5
7. Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Medicine	...	...	1	2	5	3	3	3
9. Miscellaneous	...	...	1	2	5	5	5	5
10. Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Religion	1	...	13	...	14	14	14	14
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1
15. Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	.	4	3	21	1	29	10	19

Persian Language.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Transla-tions.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-Educa-tional.	Total.
	First edition.	New edition.						
1. Art
2. Biography
3. Drama
4. Fiction
5. History
6. Language	2	...	2	2	2	2
7. Law
8. Medicine
9. Miscellaneous
10. Poetry
11. Politics
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
13. Religion
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
15. Science (Natural and other)
16. Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	2	...	2	2	2	2

Arabic Language.

1. Art . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. History . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Language . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
7. Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Poetry . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Religion	1	...	6	...	7	...	7	7
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Science (Natural and other) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Travels and Voyages . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	...	7	...	8	...	8	8

Sanskrit Language.

1. Art . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Biography . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
3. Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. History . . . . .	...	...	4	...	6	...	10	5
6. Language . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Poetry	2	...	2	...	4	...	4	4
11. Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
13. Religion	14	...	22	...	36	...	36	36
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Science (Natural and other)	1	...	2	...	3	...	3	3
16. Travels and Voyages . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	23	...	32	...	55	5	50	55

Bi-Lingual—English and Tamil Publications.

1. Art . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Drama . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
4. Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. History . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Language . . . . .	...	1	2	...	...	3	3	3
7. Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Poetry . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Religion . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Science (Natural and other) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Travels and Voyages . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	2	...	...	3	8	...	8

Bi-Lingual—English and Telugu Publications.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS,		Republ. Publications.	Transla-	Total,	Educa-	Non-Educa-	Total,
	First edition.	New edition.						
1. Art
2. Biography
3. Drama
4. Fiction
5. History
6. Language
7. Law
8. Medicine
9. Miscellaneous
10. Poetry
11. Politics
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
13. Religion
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
15. Science (Natural and other)
16. Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	..	1	4	1	..	6	4	2
								6

Bi-Lingual—English and Malayalam Publications.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS,		Republ. Publications.	Transla-	Total,	Educa-	Non-Educa-	Total,
	First edition.	New edition.						
1. Art
2. Biography
3. Drama
4. Fiction
5. History
6. Language
7. Law
8. Medicine
9. Miscellaneous
10. Poetry
11. Politics
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
13. Religion
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
15. Science (Natural and other)
16. Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	2	..	..	2	2	2
								2

Bi-Lingual—English and Hindustani Publications.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS,		Republ. Publications.	Transla-	Total,	Educa-	Non-Educa-	Total,
	First edition.	New edition.						
1. Art
2. Biography
3. Drama
4. Fiction
5. History
6. Language
7. Law
8. Medicine
9. Miscellaneous
10. Poetry
11. Politics
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
13. Religion
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
15. Science (Natural and other)
16. Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	2
								2

Bi-Lingual—English and Persian Publications.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS,		Republ. Publications.	Transla-	Total,	Educa-	Non-Educa-	Total,
	First edition.	New edition.						
1. Art
2. Biography
3. Drama
4. Fiction
5. History
6. Language
7. Law
8. Medicine
9. Miscellaneous
10. Poetry
11. Politics
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
13. Religion
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
15. Science (Natural and other)
16. Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	1	..	..	1	1	1
								1

Bi-Lingual—English and Sanskrit Publications.

Subjects.	Original Works.		Republ- ications.	Trans- lations.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- educa- tional.	Total.
	First edition.	New edition.						
1. Art
2. Biography
3. Drama
4. Fiction
5. History
6. Language	1	...	...	1	1	1	1
7. Law
8. Medicine
9. Miscellaneous
10. Poetry
11. Politics
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
13. Religion
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
15. Science (Natural and other)
16. Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1

Bi-Lingual—Tamil and English Publications.

1. Art . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. History . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Language	3	...	...	2	5	5	5	5
7. Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Poetry . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Religion . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Science (Natural and other) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Travels and Voyages . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3	...	...	2	5	5	5	5

Bi-Lingual—Tamil and Sanskrit Publications.

1. Art . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. History . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Language	3	...	...	...	3	3	3	3
7. Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Poetry . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	7	...	1	...	8	8	8	8
13. Religion . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Science (Natural and other) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Travels and Voyages . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	10	...	1	...	11	11	11	11

Bi-Lingual—Telugu and English Publications.

1. Art . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. History . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Language . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Poetry	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
11. Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Religion . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Science (Natural and other) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Travels and Voyages . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1

Bi-Lingual—Telugu and Sanskrit Publications.

Category	Original Works.		Reprint editions	Transla- tions	Total	Mu- tual	Non- Mutual	Total
	First edition	New edition						
1. Art
2. Biography
3. Drama
4. Fiction
5. History
6. Language
7. Law
8. Medicine
9. Miscellaneous
10. Poetry
11. Politics
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
13. Religion	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	1
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
15. Science (Natural and other)
16. Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	1	...	1	1	1	1

Bi-Lingual—Malayalam and English Publications.

Category	Original Works.		Reprint editions	Transla- tions	Total	Mu- tual	Non- Mutual	Total
	First edition	New edition						
1. Art
2. Biography
3. Drama
4. Fiction
5. History
6. Language
7. Law
8. Medicine
9. Miscellaneous
10. Poetry
11. Politics
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
13. Religion	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	1
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
15. Science (Natural and other)
16. Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1

Bi-Lingual—Malayalam and Sanskrit Publications.

Category	Original Works.		Reprint editions	Transla- tions	Total	Mu- tual	Non- Mutual	Total
	First edition	New edition						
1. Art
2. Biography
3. Drama
4. Fiction
5. History
6. Language	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	1
7. Law
8. Medicine
9. Miscellaneous
10. Poetry
11. Politics
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
13. Religion	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	1
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
15. Science (Natural and other)
16. Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	1	...	1	...	2	2	2	2

Bi-Lingual—Canarese and English Publications.

Category	Original Works.		Reprint editions	Transla- tions	Total	Mu- tual	Non- Mutual	Total
	First edition	New edition						
1. Art
2. Biography
3. Drama
4. Fiction
5. History
6. Language	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	1
7. Law
8. Medicine
9. Miscellaneous
10. Poetry
11. Politics
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
13. Religion	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	1
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
15. Science (Natural and other)
16. Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	1	...	1	1	1	1

Bi-Lingual—Sanskrit and English Publications.

Subject	General Titles.		Published in English alone	Published in Sanskrit alone	Total	Published in English and Sanskrit	Published in Sanskrit and English	Total
	Type	New Editions						
1. Art	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Biography	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Drama	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Fiction	.	.	1	—	1	—	—	—
5. History	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Language	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Law	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Medicine	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Miscellaneous	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Poetry	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Politics	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Sciences)	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Religion	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Science (Natural and other)	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Travels and Voyages	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	.	1	—	1	—	2	1	1

Bi-Lingual—Sanskrit and Tamil Publications.

Subject	General Titles.		Published in English alone	Published in Sanskrit alone	Total	Published in English and Sanskrit	Published in Sanskrit and English	Total
	Type	New Editions						
1. Art	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Biography	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Drama	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Fiction	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. History	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Language	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Law	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Medicine	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Miscellaneous	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Poetry	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Politics	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Sciences)	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Religion	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Science (Natural and other)	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Travels and Voyages	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	.	2	—	—	2	1	6	7

Bi-Lingual—Sanskrit and Telugu Publications.

Subject	General Titles.		Published in English alone	Published in Sanskrit alone	Total	Published in English and Sanskrit	Published in Sanskrit and English	Total
	Type	New Editions						
1. Art	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Biography	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Drama	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Fiction	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. History	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Language	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Law	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Medicine	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Miscellaneous	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Poetry	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Politics	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Sciences)	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Religion	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Science (Natural and other)	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Travels and Voyages	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	.	4	—	5	—	2	1	3

Bi-Lingual—Sanskrit and Gurazee Publications.

Subject	General Titles.		Published in English alone	Published in Sanskrit alone	Total	Published in English and Sanskrit	Published in Sanskrit and English	Total
	Type	New Editions						
1. Art	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Biography	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Drama	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Fiction	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. History	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Language	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Law	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Medicine	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Miscellaneous	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Poetry	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Politics	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Sciences)	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Religion	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Science (Natural and other)	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Travels and Voyages	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	.	—	—	1	—	1	1	1

Tri-Lingual—English, Tamil, and Telugu Publications.

Category	Original Works, Printed in New England	Translations	Translations	Total	Editorial	Nominal	Total
1. Art
2. Biography
3. Drama
4. Fiction
5. History
6. Language
7. Law
8. Medicine
9. Miscellaneous
10. Poetry
11. Politics
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
13. Religion
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
15. Science (Natural and other)
16. Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	1	3	...	...	4	3	4

Tri-Lingual—Tamil, Telugu, and Sanskrit Publications.

Category	Original Works, Printed in New England	Translations	Translations	Total	Editorial	Nominal	Total
1. Art
2. Biography
3. Drama
4. Fiction
5. History
6. Language
7. Law
8. Medicine
9. Miscellaneous
10. Poetry
11. Politics
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
13. Religion
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
15. Science (Natural and other)
16. Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	1	...	...	...	1	...	1

Tri-Lingual—Sanskrit, Telugu, and Tamil Publications.

Category	Original Works, Printed in New England	Translations	Translations	Total	Editorial	Nominal	Total
1. Art
2. Biography
3. Drama
4. Fiction
5. History
6. Language
7. Law
8. Medicine
9. Miscellaneous
10. Poetry
11. Politics
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
13. Religion
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
15. Science (Natural and other)
16. Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	1	...	...	...	1	...	1

Polyglot Publications.

Category	Original Works, Printed in New England	Translations	Translations	Total	Editorial	Nominal	Total
1. Art
2. Biography
3. Drama
4. Fiction
5. History
6. Language	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
7. Law
8. Medicine
9. Miscellaneous
10. Poetry
11. Politics
12. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
13. Religion
14. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
15. Science (Natural and other)
16. Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	1	...	...	...	1	...	1

It appears from the annexed statement that the number of publications for 1886 is far in advance of the average number for the ten years ending 1885 under (a) Art, History, Language, Law, Miscellaneous, Religion, Science (Mathematical), Science (Natural), and Travels, and that there is a decline under (b) Biography, Drama, Medicine, Poetry, and Fiction; while the difference in the case of the two remaining subjects, (c) Politics and Moral Philosophy, is exceedingly small.

	Art.	Biography.	Drama.	Fiction.	History.	Language.	Law.	Medicine.	Miscellaneous.	Poetry.	Politics.	Moral Philosophy.	Religion.	Science, Mathematical.	Science Natural.	Travels.
—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Average for ten years ending 1885	1·8	4·5	22·7	30·3	12·6	120·1	25·0	19·4	86·7	98·1	2·9	3·8	409·7	15·6	16·8	·2
Number for 1886.	7	2	19	21	15	158	29	13	106	71	3	3	420	30	31	2

2. It will further be seen from the subjoined table—

	Originals.	Translations.	Reprints.	Total.
Average for ten years ending 1885	212·8	62·8	525·7	801·3
Number for 1886	455	92	383	930

that the number of original publications and that of translations are, respectively, about 100 per cent. and 50 per cent. more, and the number of reprints 27 per cent. less, than the average number under those heads for the preceding ten years. It may be observed that while original works and translations, which at first supply only a limited demand, are in advance of the average of those of the preceding ten years, it is not to be supposed that the smaller number of reprints which supply mostly the daily-increasing wants of schools indicates any decline, copies of some of the reprints numbering as many as 100,000, 50,000 and 20,000. The intellectual progress of the country cannot be properly gauged, unless the number of volumes published is also ascertained, as these numbers indicate with some approach to definiteness the number of readers in the various branches of knowledge. When reporting at the close of the current year, the Registrar is requested to bear this point in mind.

3. It may be added that most of what are called original works appear, from an examination of the catalogue for the year, to be mere abstracts, adaptations and imitations of the incidents related in the two great Indian Epics and the Puranas or Expositions of the Dwytha and Adwytha philosophy. The disinclination, which this fact shows, of Indian scholars and thinkers to strike out new paths for themselves, taking into consideration the vast increase which has taken place in the last quarter of a century in the wealth of knowledge possessed by the people, is disappointing. Still, there are works which show beyond doubt that the study of the literature and science of the West is slowly but steadily influencing the opinions and character of the people.

4. The publications of Indian works on Astronomy, Astrology and Philosophy, which have exercised immense influence on the national progress and character, apart from the anti-quarian value of such works, have an educational value in themselves, in that, although necessarily disseminating erroneous opinions amongst the people, the perusal of such works excites the criticism of educated men, and thus creates the most efficient means of exposing their shortcomings and fallacies.

5. The book on "Object Lessons" intended to introduce an important change in the method of elementary education, and the works "Commercial Arithmetic" and "Commercial Correspondence," prepared to meet the demands of technical education, may be regarded as a new feature in the publications of the year under report.

6. It is gratifying to observe that several very valuable additions were made to the list of works on Language by the publication of vernacular and Anglo-vernacular dictionaries, grammars, and a work on Philology.

7. The number of books registered (156), though less than that of the preceding year, is greater than the average for the preceding four years.

8. Looking at the works under the various vernacular languages, it is observed that Tamil is the most encouraging. It has original works under 9 out of the 16 heads, against 8 in

Telugu, 5 in Malayalam, 4 in Hindustani, and 3 in Canarese, but it is noteworthy that not a single work on Politics appeared in the vernacular nor a single work on Philosophy. Only one reprint of a philosophical work appeared in Tamil.

In Poetical effort, Telugu stands in markedly favourable contrast to the other vernaculars.

It is noted that the proportion of works published in the vernacular languages to the total number of publications is less than in the previous year: in fact, under English alone has the proportion improved, the proportions being as follows:—

	English.	Vernacular Languages.	Classical Languages.	More than one Language.
1885	.	17·7	68·8	0·0
1886	.	19·8	66·5	0·0

9. The Director notes the following remarks of the Registrar: "It may not be out of place to repeat here that the infringement of copyright in the Government Readers noticed in previous reports goes on with impunity, owing to the absence of an amended copyright law and an international convention between British India and Foreign States," and trusts that the Copyright Bill, in which it is believed that due provision is made to guard against such infringement, will soon pass into a law.

Order thereon by the Government of Madras.

The review and analysis of publications registered in this Presidency under Act XXV of 1867, during the year 1886, will be forwarded to the Government of India.

BOMBAY.

From J. DE C. ATKINS, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 2410, dated Bombay Castle, the 17th August 1887.

With reference to the letter from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, in charge, Home Department, No. 724, dated 9th May last, I am directed to forward herewith, for submission to the Government of India, copy of a report by the Reporter on the Native Press, and Registrar of Native Publications, Bombay, containing a brief review and analysis of publications registered in the Quarterly Official Catalogues for the year 1886, together with its accompaniment, prepared in accordance with the orders contained in the Resolutions of the Government of India, No. 10-707, dated 26th April 1875, and No. 1-456, dated 12th September 1882.

From G. M. SITKIN, Esq., Acting Registrar of Native Publications, Bombay, to the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department,—No. 213, dated Bombay, the 5th July 1887.

In conformity with the instructions contained in the Government of India's Resolutions Nos. 10-707, dated 26th April 1875, and 1-456, dated 12th September 1882, I have the honour to submit a brief review and analysis of the publications registered in the Bombay Presidency under Act XXV of 1867 during 1886, with the four quarterly catalogues.

2. The total number of works registered during the year under report was 1,804 against 2,023 of the previous year. This decrease of 219 works was mainly due to the discontinuance of more than 20 periodicals, most of which were monthly literary magazines started either in 1885 or the year before. Many of these periodicals were Gujarati, a few Marathi, and two English. The total 1,804 works may first be divided into 1,470 books and 334 issues of periodicals, and, secondly, into 1,671 or nearly 92·5 per cent. publications in Eastern languages and 133 or 7·5 per cent. publications in English. Among the 1,671 works in Eastern languages were included 419 books and 84 periodicals in Marathi, 373 books and 185 periodicals in Gujarati, 71 books and 2 periodicals in Urdu, 153 books in Sanskrit, the remaining 384 works being divided among the other languages of the Presidency, such as Káñarese, Hindi, Máravádi, and bi-lingual, tri-lingual, and quadri-lingual combinations.

3. Of the 133 English publications 75 were books and 58 were numbers of monthly and quarterly periodicals. Of the former, 37 were original works published for the first time, and 38 new editions, republications;

and translations. The 75 works were either composed or edited by 30 Europeans and 45 Natives, the latter number including 7 graduates of the Bombay University and a few undergraduates. The most noticeable works are the following: *Rájashekhará, his Life and Writings*, by Mr. Váman Shivrám Apte, M.A., is an able and critical memoir of a well-known Sanskrit poet and

dramatist who, according to the biographer, flourished some time between the ninth and the middle of the tenth century after Christ. The biographer says that though Rājashékhar's works are not of much literary value to the student of Sanskrit, yet they are very useful to the historian and the geographer for the light they throw on questions connected with the ancient history of India. *The Viscountess Jeanne D'Arques* is a well-written tragedy describing some of the prejudices of Englishmen against foreigners in general and the French in particular. The *Good-natured Man* and *She Stoops to Conquer*, the well-known comedies of Oliver Goldsmith, are edited with copious and useful notes by two University graduates who, as Fellows in the Deccan College, Poona, had to lecture junior College students on these comedies. Both these works are intended for Native students and are highly spoken of by the educational authorities. *Hinduism*, a lecture read in the Max Denso Hall, Karáchi, by Mr. N. Gupta, is a brief defence of the Hindu religion praising it for its breadth of spiritual and philosophic views, and its toleration not only of other religions but also of its enemies who once seriously tried to uproot it and to implant in its place their own beliefs. The lecturer says: "Hinduism does not stand in need of any defence. We may apply to it the test of that severe theory, the survival of the fittest, and we shall find the wonderful vitality of Hinduism. The three great religions of the world—Buddhism, Mahomedanism and Christianity—have one after another threatened to root Hinduism out of India. All these three religions have been in turn the State religion of the country, but Hinduism still remains the religion of the people." In another place the lecturer, however, observes: "There should be no mistake about our attitude towards Christianity. If we have not embraced the Church of Christ, it is certainly not because we cannot realise His greatness. How can we be blind to the greatness, the unrivalled splendour, of Jesus Christ? Behind the British Empire from which the sun never turns away his face, behind all the mighty powers of Europe, behind modern enlightenment, behind America, behind science and all its triumphs, behind new continents, behind the gigantic dominions of Russia,—lies the single great personality—the greatest of all known to us—of Jesus Christ. There is no sublimer figure in history than Christ on the cross, with that last look of infinite pity and infinite love, and that last prayer of forgiveness for those who knew not what they did. His resurrection is surely no fable. He lives in Europe, and America, and Asia, and Africa as a King and guide and teacher. He lives in our midst. He seeks to revivify religion in India in all its ancient earnestness. We owe everything, even this deep yearning towards our own ancient Hinduism, to Christianity. If it had not been for the light of this religion, we should have never known how deep we have sunk into the quagmire of superstition. The Brahmo Samaj movement is due to Christianity, and is one of the indications of the revival of true Hinduism. Pandit Dayánand Saraswati preached the religion of the Vedas, and if it is said that he was not influenced by Christianity, still it must be admitted that his movement was an indirect outcome of a fresh religious impulse. Christianity is fulfilling a great mission in India, but its highest mission is yet unfulfilled, or but fulfilled in part. That mission is the rejuvenescence of Hinduism." The great want of technical education in this country has long occupied the attention of the people, and the Native press has often advocated in newspapers the necessity for introducing and fostering this branch of education among the people. Government having at last taken this matter into consideration several schemes have been proposed for the commencement of technical education in India. *How to introduce National Technical Education in India* is a small pamphlet by Mr. Dinsbhá Árdeshir giving the outline of a system of technical education for India and containing by way of preface a petition addressed to His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Reay and soliciting His Lordship's kind attention to the scheme proposed. *A proposal for a Polytechnic Academy at Surat*, by Mr. T. K. Gajjar, B.Sc., M.A., is also a rough sketch of a training college for technical education recommended to be opened at Surat on the lines indicated in the Resolution of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, dated October 1885. The reason assigned for locating the proposed institution at Surat is that "that town affords special facilities for the development of manufacturing industries." *Round about Bombay*, by Mr. James Douglas, contains scraps of information written in a humorous and lively style about old places, occurrences and men in and around Bombay, and furnishes a few hours' pleasant reading. *Manual of Packing and Loading Drill, and other subjects connected with the transport of Troops applicable to field service*, with numerous lithographs, compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel C. Hayter and Captain Harvey Kelly, seems likely to prove very useful, as the subject of transport service has received of late considerable attention from military authorities with a view to make the service efficient, cheap, and ever prepared for active work at the shortest notice. Of similar importance is the small pamphlet entitled *Practical suggestions for reducing the number of Native Followers attached to British Troops in peace and war*, recommending either a partial reduction or the total abolition of most of the regimental followers, and pointing out the financial gain to be secured without the risk

of paralysing the service if the recommendations be adopted. The pamphlet is a competition essay. *The Phædo of Plato, a dialogue on the Immortality of the Soul*, translated from Greek by Thomas Tayler, with notes and an explanatory introduction, which contains the views of Socrates on the immortality of the soul, will be found useful by Native students. *Selections from my recent notes on the Indian Empire*, by Mr. Dinschah Ardeshir Talyarkhan, contains papers and essays on some of the leading questions of the day, such as Russia, India and Afghanistan, the armies of Native States and the military reorganization of the Indian Empire, the political constitution, the Native States, the invasion and conquest of Burma, Lady Dufferin's fund for female medical aid for the women of India, and national technical education in India. The work is dedicated, with permission, to the Right Honourable Lord Randolph Churchill, late Secretary of State for India. The *Reptiles of Sind* is a systematic account with descriptions of all the species inhabiting the province, and contains a table of their geographical distribution in Persia, Beluchistán, Afghanistan, Panjáb, the North-West Provinces, and the Peninsula of India generally. The work includes the discoveries that have been made since the issue of the author's work, entitled "The Vertebrate Zoology of Sind," in 1881. The author observes that during this interval a great many mammals (Micro-mammalia especially), birds and reptiles which were not previously known, have been found to inhabit the province, several in each class being new to science. *The Journal of a visit to England in 1853* possesses considerable importance, coming as it does from the pen of a young Chief of Kathiawár, Bhagawant Sinhji, the Thákor of Gondal. The work is likely to be read with great interest, particularly by the English-knowing Native Chiefs of this country, who would naturally be very anxious to know what sights were seen by the author and what impressions were made by them on his mind. The journal is interspersed with some sensible remarks here and there.

4. The old periodicals, *The Indian Antiquary*, *The Orientalist*, *The Orient*, *The Quarterly English periodicals.* *Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha*, and the recently-started *The Túprobánian*, have been ably doing each its

respective function of publishing the results of learned research in oriental studies, or commenting on the acts of Government.

5. The total number of Maráthi books published in 1886 was 419 against 487 of the previous year, showing a decrease of 68. Under *Arts* there were 21 publications registered, of which 18 were parts of

two monthly periodicals. Both of these periodicals—the *Shetakari* and the *Encyclopædia of Arts and Manufactures*—contain useful information, the first on the subject of agriculture and horticulture, and the second on arts and manufactures. The latter contains information principally collected from English works on technical subjects, such as Spons' *Encyclopædia of Industrial Arts, Manufactures, and Commercial Products* and others. Like "Voyages and Travels," the head of "Biography" is usually at a discount. Of the 5 biographical works, 2 are memoirs of Dnyáneshvár, a well-known poet and saint of Maháráshtra founded upon written and traditional legends. Dnyáneshvár was born in the Sháliváhan year 1193 (A.D. 1272), and is said to have performed several miracles widely known among the people of the Deccan who go on a pilgrimage to his tomb at the village of Alandi in the Poona District. The authors of these biographies were awarded prizes by the Dakshina Prize Committee. There are also two biographies of another celebrated poet and saint of Maháráshtra named Tukáram. The poems composed by Tukáram are very popular, and portions of them are sold in large numbers, particularly among the lower classes of the people. The tomb of this saint, situated at the village of Debu in the Poona District, is worshipped by a large number of pilgrims. One of these two biographies of Tukáram—namely, that by Mr. Rámchandrá Vishnu Madgaonkar, a graduate—is on the whole better than the other. The fifth biographical work is the autobiography of a teetotaller and vegetarian, who points out from personal experience the various benefits derived by him from a total abstinence from meat and liquor, combined with industry and economy. As usual there is a fairly large number of dramas, which may be classified as follows: 18 dramas on mythological legends intended chiefly for the entertainment of orthodox people; 3 on social evils exposed by the reformed party, one condemning infant widowhood, another running down the persecution suffered by young girls at the hands of their mothers-in-law, and the third exposing the mischiefs done by uneducated women; 6 represent the views of the orthodox party, four of these denouncing educated young men and women as licentious or vicious, one caricaturing the Indian reformer, and the sixth running down the so-called Indian patriot as chicken-hearted and irresolute; 3 are on historical events in the life of Shiváji, the founder of the Marátha empire; 3 describe the ill-treatment received by step-children at the hands of the proverbial step-mother; 1 depicts the evils

of illicit love ; 2 picture a virtuous and faithful wife ; 1 dramatises the political subject of the forest grievances of the public, and 3 are on miscellaneous subjects. The following dramas alone deserve particular notice : The *Sushikshit Stri*, or the well-bred woman, faithfully and graphically describes the happy home-life of an educated and well-conducted Bráhman pair. The *Taruni Shikshan Nátika* is a thickly-painted caricature of female education and educated young men. It is prophesied in this book that the students of the Female High School at Poona will turn out thoughtless, impudent, and vicious. The educated young Natives are described as foolish and given to aping European vices and foolish practices. Of the few students of the High School referred to in the book, one, a child-widow, got herself re-married ; another robbed her brother and eloped with a lover to join a dramatic corps that intended to visit Europe ; and a third obtained a divorce from her husband on the ground that he was not so learned as herself and did not encourage his wife in her studies at the school. The last-mentioned girl afterwards became a convert to Christianity. These three young women were respectively the widowed daughter, the second wife, and a daughter-in-law of an orthodox Bráhman who desired to better his poor condition by educating the females of his household. The old man at last died of a broken heart on learning of the conduct of the three young women. The author of the drama, however, says in the preface that he is not entirely opposed to female education. What he dislikes is that women should be given an English education in a public school. He recommends that they should be given a home education like the A'ryan ladies of ancient times, which is also the opinion of intelligent persons among the orthodox party. The *Aranyarodana Nátk*, or a drama of the Forest grievances, briefly describes a few of the grievances of the people in regard to forest conservancy, and censures Government for the existing state of things. A hope is, however, expressed that good results will follow from the enquiries made by the Forest Commission. The plot of the *Gunotkarsha Nátk*, or the drama exhibiting the excellence of merit, is laid in the reign of Shiváji, the founder of the Maráthá kingdom. Jivájipant, a staunch supporter of the early Maráthá rule, showed his deep loyalty by repelling the attacks of the Moguls. At times the loyal Jiváji had to suffer much at the hands of the partizans of the Moguls, but at last he was rewarded by his liege for his valuable services. The piece is, on the whole, well written. It has been approved of and rewarded by the Principal of the Rájáram College, Kolhapur. Of the 27 works on fiction, 6 carry with them a particular moral, one pointing out the evils of neglecting the moral, mental, and religious education of children ; another the great value of self-help ; the third describing the evils of child-marriage and inculcating a sound education for children before they are married and launched into life ; the fourth illustrating the fervid affection entertained by an elder brother for a younger one ; the fifth delineating the folly of vanity, and recommending industry and economy ; and the sixth being a family tale pointing out the danger of giving away young girls in marriage to illiterate sons of rich parents. Five numbers of a serial contain small historical tales generally well written : 4 are translations or adaptations of English works on fiction, two of them being the numbers of a serial entitled *The Kádambari Kaláp*, or a collection of novels giving translations of Reynolds' novels ; 3 are love tales of varying merit ; and 9 are new editions of parts of the *Arabian Nights*, of the *Sinhásana Battishi*, or the thirty-two stories of King Vikram ; *Kádambari Sára*, or substance of Kádambari, a Sanskrit prose work by the poet Bána, and one of the best prose works on classical Sanskrit ; and collections of ordinary tales. The following 3 works on *Fiction* deserve particular mention : *Shri Pratáp Singji Chhatrapati, Mahárána of Udepur*, is a well-executed adaptation of Sir Walter Scott's "Talisman." The *Veshadhbári Panjábí*, or a disguised inhabitant of the Panjáb, is a well-written work in which a benevolent rich Bhátia merchant of Bombay is represented to have been thrown overboard, while on a voyage to China, by an accomplice of his younger brother, a great rake who coveted his brother's wealth. The merchant was luckily saved from a watery grave and returned after a few years to his native place in the disguise of a native of the Punjáb. To make the coast quite clear for himself the younger brother kidnapped the merchant's young child, whose mother, afraid of ill-treatment and even danger to her own life, left home and assumed the disguise of a religious mendicant. The Punjábí quietly traced the misdeeds of his younger brother and saved an innocent girl from falling a victim to the lust of the latter. After ascertaining the whereabouts of his wife and child, the merchant gave up his disguise, and his vicious brother repented of his misdeeds and sought the pardon of his magnanimous brother, and the whole family met together to spend the remainder of their life in comfort and happiness. The story is well written, the interest in the different characters being skilfully sustained throughout the plot and some of the characters being artistically painted. The *Venu* is a family tale. With the exception of the three works mentioned below, the publications under the head of *History* are all school-books. The *Rashiyá* (Russia) of Mr. Vishnu Raghu-

náth Nátu, B.A., is an historical account of Russia in Europe and her progress in Central Asia, said to have been collected from several English works on the subject. The book contains much useful information arranged under different heads and is well written. It is calculated to dispel the false and exaggerated notions prevailing in uneducated Native circles about the extent and the mightiness of the Russian Empire and the political character of the people. The author finds fault with some of the measures of the British Indian Government with reference to Afghánistán. The *Chronicle of Bháu Sáheb* is an account of the Maráthi campaigns from A.D. 1753 to 1761. Bháu Sáheb was the common or familiar name of Sadáshívráo Bháu, a cousin of the third Peshwa, Rálíjí Bázirráo. In 1753 Raghunáthráo Dálásáheb invested the fort of Kumbheri situated to the north-west of Bharatpur and held by a Jat chief, and in 1761 the great battle of Pánipat was fought. Krishnáji Shámráv Dilnurkar, the author of the work, was an agent or manager of a rich merchant of Pandharpur named Vyankáppá Náik Dindore and residing in Delhi, and wrote the account at the request of his master. Several persons are said to be in possession of manuscript copies of the chronicle, which seems to have been written immediately after the battle of Pánipat. The work is edited by a University graduate and contains good explanatory notes. Krishnáji Vinsáyak Sohaní's *Chronicle of the Peshwás*, being a history of the family from 1713 to 1818, edited with critical and explanatory notes, is also a valuable acquisition to Maráthi literature. The author of the work was a subhedar or governor of a province under the last Peshwa Báziráv and wrote the history at the request of a friend, apparently either at the close of the Peshwá's government or at the beginning of British rule. The editor of this work is the same gentleman as that of the "Chronicle of Bháu Sáheb." All the 39 works on *Language* are, as usual, educational books, and may be divided into three classes,—namely, 8 fresh editions of books belonging to the Department of Public Instruction, 11 small manuals written by private educationists or enterprising schoolmasters, and 20 glossaries of words occurring in the different reading-books of the Government school series. The last-mentioned works are generally published by low-paid schoolmasters and sometimes contain explanations more difficult than the word or phrase explained. They are, however, a source of considerable income to the publishers, as they are purchased by a large majority of school-going boys either to save the trouble of referring words to dictionaries or to please their teachers, who press on them the necessity for having them and thus save their own labour of explanation. These so-called "meaning books" add to the expensiveness of the school education, which is complained of as being already expensive. The publications under *Law* are almost all translations from English and call for no remark. In *Medicine* the *Páidyarájá*, or the Physician, Part I, is a work on domestic medicine. It is a praiseworthy attempt to familiarise the Maráthi-speaking population with the European medical art and medicines. Native drugs prepared according to the native medical science are also prescribed for some diseases. In the class *Miscellaneous* are to be found legendary lore from some of the Puráns, tracts on popular astrology, scrips of information about the Hindu and Jewish religions, dissertations or tales on moral subjects, and lectures on different popular topics of the day, &c. Mr. Simeon Benjamin has contributed to this class of books several small pamphlets on useful subjects. *A lecture on Hindu religion and its fitness or otherwise for modern progress* extols the Hindu religion and observes that the popular form of it with certain changes is fit for modern progress. The *Sadwárana*, or virtuous conduct, by Mr. Govind Shankar Shástri Bápát, is a useful book on the model of Samuel Smiles' "Character." *The Punen Shahar, Bhág 1*, or the City of Poona, Part I, is a tolerably well written topographical and descriptive account of the city of Poona. *Eká Jangal Inspectardéchin Sálscapnen*, or the seven dreams of an Inspector of Forests, professes several complaints against the Forest Department and makes some suggestions on the subject. The *Bhandári Dnyála Nirnaya Grantha*, or a work determining the status of the Bhandári caste, is a small work in the *Ovi* metre. The Bhandáris are popularly believed to be a class of the Shudras, and as their sole occupation is to extract spirituous drinks from the juice of the cocoanut and other trees, they are considered very low among the Shudras. The author of the present work, who is himself a Bhandári, asserts that they are Kshatriyas and are entitled to be classed among the Dvijas or the twice-born. Two small works observe that the Hindus have begun to see the evil effects of infant marriages and are gradually receding from the evil custom which promises to be soon abolished *in toto*, and that no legal measure should be enacted to prevent these marriages, as it will only exasperate the people without abolishing the custom at once. One small work recommends that Government should pass a legal enactment for the suppression of infant marriages. The large number (96) of works under the head *Poetry* is likely to mislead the reader to suppose that the people of the Deccan are great poets; but the fact is that, with the exception of about a dozen small publications, most of which are on unimportant subjects, the publications are reprints of mythological legends or devotional verses. These tracts are very small and very few of them contain more than 10 pages of demi 16mo.

size. These are the common property of the people and may be printed by anybody. They are very largely read by superstitious people and often inculcate into the mind of the readers strange notions of God and saints and their power. The *Shani Māhdīmya*, or a description of the influence of Saturn, the unfavourable planet, has been printed by a large number of publishers. These tracts or leaflets cost very little per copy, often not more than an anna or so, swell the number of Marāthi publications, and mislead people about the progress of Marāthi literature. The following three works alone deserve mention here. *Tukāramāchi Gāthā*, or the text of Tukāram, is a well-known work containing the writings of a celebrated saint and poet of Mahārāshtra, composed almost entirely in the *Abhang* metre. The verses are replete with fervid devotion to the god Vithobā of Pandharpur, with whom the poet identifies almost every other god. The poems are very popular and portions of them are sold in large numbers, particularly among the lower classes of the people. The main aim of the poet's writings is to establish that salvation can be secured neither by good deeds, nor by virtue, nor again by knowledge, but only by fervid devotion and constant prayer. The present edition is carefully edited by a University graduate. The *Kusumanjali*, or a handful of flowers, is a collection of detached verses by a University graduate incorporating some of the beautiful sentiments of certain well-known English poets. The translator has done the task creditably. The subject of *Politics* has been almost exclusively left to vernacular newspapers, and few or no original works of a permanent interest have ever appeared, except a few books on local self-government. Generally reprints of two old popular works have appeared almost every year,—namely, the *Vidurniti*, or the advice of Vedur to his cousin Dhritarashtra on polity and morality, which is an extract from the Mahabharat Puran; and the *Shukraniti*, or a system of king-craft ascribed to the ancient sage Shukra, and is one of the few old indigenous works which attempt to treat of the art of government in a systematic manner. Of the three books on politics published this year, one is an abstract of the *Vidurniti*. The other two works deserve special mention. *Sthanik Rajya vyavastha*, or local self-government, is a translation of "Local Government in England" by Dr. Chalmers, published in the English Citizen Series by Macmillan & Co., and is a valuable help to Marāthi readers to understand the principles and aims of self-government. The translation is made by the Honourable Kashinath Trimbak Telang. *Native India* (Part II), by Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I., is a translation by a University graduate of the article describing the present condition of the Native States of Upper and Central India that recently appeared in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*. The few publications on *Philosophy* are mostly reprints of old popular works on Vedantism. On *Natural Science* the following two works are noticeable: *Elementary Treatise on Physics, experimental and applied*, Vol. II, Part I (*Electricity and Magnetism*), is a portion of a series exhibiting a laudable attempt to place within the reach of Marāthi readers principles of natural science in an amplified form. The *Tarakadarsha*, or a mirror of the starry firmament, contains small maps of the starry sphere or sidereal heavens, very useful for a Marāthi student of astronomy. The maps are accompanied by directions for their use. The work is based upon Mr. Proctor's *New Stars Atlas* and contains information derived from the Nautical Almanac and other sources. The writer promises to publish larger maps for the benefit of Native astronomers provided the Native public appreciates his present labours.

6. Of the old periodicals 5 died during the year and 5 have been added during the latter part of the same period, and thus there has been a decrease of Marāthi periodicals.

48 issues below the number registered in the previous year.

The new periodicals are the *Sāratī*, or the Charioteer, a literary periodical; the *Arya Bhagini*, or the Aryan sister, a literary periodical conducted by a Deccani Hindu lady and intended for the instruction and entertainment of Native ladies; the *Manoranjan*, or delightful recreation, a literary periodical; the *Sachchidānanda*, or the Supreme Essence, also a literary periodical; and *Advice for the young*, a small periodical for the entertainment of boys.

7. The total Gujrāti books of the year under report were 373 against 422 of the year previous. Of the total number of publications 81·5 per cent.

were written by Hindus, 16 per cent. by Pārsis, and 2·5 per

cent. by Mahomedans. The most interesting works of the year are noted below. The growing taste for Indian vocal, stringed and other music and for European stringed and wind instruments, has produced four works—one on Indian vocal and other music, and three on the European fiddle, the concertina, &c. There are two manuals on steam-engines and boilers and one on the art of weaving and sizeing, these being written by professional Pārsis for the benefit of their fellow-workmen. This year there is only one work on *Biography* and that is a school-book. It is the third and revised edition of a translation of "Selected Lives from Chambers's Exemplary Biography" prepared for the Government Educational Department. A

classification of the Gujrati dramas of the year shows that there were 6 publications on popular legendary characters from the Purâns, 11 condemning social customs or practices such as those of enforced widowhood and marrying young girls to illiterate and vicious sons of rich parents or to boys far younger than the girls, the vice of gambling, &c.; 1 about Râjput valour and magnanimity; 3 running down educated young men and female education; and 3 love tales, two of which extol woman for her unswerving love and devotion to her lover. The following two works alone deserve particular notice. The *Châmprijhâdâ ne Sonarâni Nâtak*, or the drama of King Châmprijhâdâ and his Queen Sonarâni, beautifully illustrates the enterprising spirit evinced by Râjput women to preserve their good name unsullied. Châmprijhâdâ was a Râjput king of the Bundikota State in Râjputâna in Emperor Akbar's time. At Akbar's court Châmprijâ asserted in the course of conversation between the Emperor and his courtiers that his queen was a chaste and virtuous lady, and agreed to be beheaded if the contrary was proved. A Mahomedan nobleman of the Emperor's court falsely represented that Sonarâni was a frail woman and had agreed to his illicit overtures. The Râni heard of this false accusation against her and went to Delhi *incognito* as a public singing girl. There she proved to the satisfaction of the Emperor and his court that she was maliciously traduced, and saved her own character and the life of her husband. Though the plot of the story is simple, the work is on the whole well written. The *Paisde Parneli Putali*, or the girl Putali who was given in marriage for the sake of money, relates that the father of Putali, an educated Pârsi girl of poor parents, married his daughter to a dunce, the son of rich parents, in consideration of a sum of Rs 5,000. Putali's father-in-law lost almost the whole of his fortune on the failure of a bank in which he had deposited his money, on the very day on which the marriage took place. Putali's superstitious mother-in-law attributed the ruin of the family to Putali's bad luck and drove her from her husband's house. The unfortunate girl severely censured her covetous father for having ruined her worldly prospects for ever. The tale indicates the existence of the evil practice of selling girls in marriage by poor parents among the Pârsis. In this community girls are generally married after they have attained the age of 15 or 16, and the unfortunate girls who are sacrificed to the greed of their parents, apparently knowingly allow themselves to be victimised in devotion to their parents, whom they expect to be relieved from their pinching poverty. The evil of selling girls in marriage for the sake of money is not confined to one particular community and is to be found more or less existing among all people and is the bane of poverty. It is a circumstance worth mention that all the dramatic works in Gujarâti, except two, are written by Gujrati Hindus, the Pârsis having contributed only two. This is very likely owing to the fact of Hindu mythological works being inaccessible to the Pârsis. The Gujarâti publications on fiction may be classified as below: 15 are translations or adaptations of English novels, such as Meadows Taylor's Indian tale "Târâ" an adaptation of Mrs. Henry Wood's "East Lynn" (in parts), "Don Quixote" (in parts), G. W. M. Reynolds' novel "Kenneth," "Valentine Vox the Ventriloquist" (in parts), "Baron Munchausen's Travels;" 2 praising philanthropy and self-help; 4 on moral virtues or social evils such as the excellence of a chaste, dutiful, and patient wife, the oppression practised by a step-mother on her step-children, and by a mother-in-law on her daughter-in-law; 1 a political novel; 1 a translation of Kâdambari by Bâna Bhatta, one of the greatest and best works in fiction in Sanskrit literature; 1 is a homely picture of Pârsi family wittily describing the conduct of a Pârsi girl, who, being the favourite of her parents, particularly the mother, preferred to remain with her parents rather than her husband, feigned sickness, and tyrannised over her brother's wife; and 3 on ordinary subjects. The following works alone deserve special notice. Meadows Taylor's popular Indian tale Târâ was long inaccessible to Gujarâti readers, and its present translation, which is well executed, is a valuable addition to Gujarâti literature. *Dukhiâri Bachu*, or the unfortunate girl Bachu, is a good adaptation of Mrs. Henry Wood's "East Lynn," and the story, which is published in parts, has kept up its interest as far as it has advanced. The translation of "Don Quixote" is also to be welcomed as a wholesome and entertaining reading for young readers. The adaptations of English novels that are necessarily superior to original productions are mostly by Pârsi translators, and it is to be hoped that Hindu Gujarâti authors will take to similar work more largely than attempting original compositions. *Naval Pehelun, athavâ Virâ Dhirâni Desh Kalyâni Vârtâ*, or Wonder No. 1, or the story of Virâ and Dhirâ the Patriots, is an allegory in which the condition of India before and after the British conquest is set forth, and the various advantages derived by her from British rule are briefly described. The Natives are represented as highly loyal to Government. The invasion of India by the Russians is stated to have been repelled by the Native volunteers alone. England is represented as having gradually made important concessions to India, and the two countries as having approached each other so closely in social, moral, and intellectual conditions that the former made the latter an independent nation, which ever remembered the deep debt of gratitude and gratefully acknow-

ledged British suzerainty. Virá and Dhírā (Courage and Patience) were twin-brothers who rendered patriotic services to their country. All the publications on *History* are school-books, one of them alone belonging to the Educational Department, and the remaining ten owing their publication to private enterprise. Of the 18 publications on *Language*, which are all educational, 4 belong to the Educational Department and the remaining 14 to private parties, of which latter 12 give meanings of words or phrases occurring in some of the books in use in Government institutions. These "meaning books" are published by Gujarati Hindu assistant masters, and this fact is due to the comparatively smaller number of Parsi school assistants in Gujarati schools. Among the medical works is *Pashurakshaka*, or the protector of the Quadrupeds, which describes some of the diseases of the horse and cattle and prescribes native medicines for them. The work is based upon some of the Mahomedan and English books on the veterinary art. Works of this kind are very rare, and the author of the book above noticed deserves credit for having pitied mute animals and placed within the reach of their owners means of mitigating, if not effectually removing, their illness. *Miscellaneous* is a very comprehensive class, and in it are included publications on diverse subjects that could not properly be put under any of the other heads. In this class have appeared prose translations of Hindu Purâns, works on astrology, copy slips, calculators useful to men of business, tracts on the native system of book-keeping, legends and rules about some of the Hindu castes in Gujarât, the agricultural condition of Gujarât, stories of Emperor Akbar and Birbal his Brâhman minister, methods of teaching sanitation, moral pieces and other diverse subjects. The following publications alone deserve special mention. *Gujarâtnî Khetivâdîni hâlnî sthiti*, or the present state of agriculture in Gujarât, contains a brief description of the mode of agriculture, agricultural produce, farmers, agricultural implements, manures, land-tax, &c., of the different parts of Gujarât, including Kâthiawâr and Cutch. The author has arrived at the conclusion that the land-tax in British territory in Gujarât is heavier than that in the Native States of that part of the country. The work is a prize essay approved of and rewarded by the Gujarât Vernacular Society. *An essay on Health*, and *Sârvajanik drogya*, or Public Health, are useful works, the former giving some sound advice on the sanitation of private residences, wholesome food, pure water and other necessities for the preservation of health, and the latter furnishing useful hints on public or municipal sanitation. The advent of works of this kind is to be hailed with joy, as they teach the Native public the principles of sanitation, the want of the recognition of which is very badly felt. The *Siddhânta Sindhu*, or the Ocean of Admitted Doctrinal Truths, is the production of an orthodox Hindu giving a detailed exposition of some of the social, moral, and religious duties of a Hindu in the form of stories, apparently for the instruction of the rising generation. *Bhâmini Bhushana*, or an Ornament of Womankind, is from the pen of an orthodox learned Hindu gentleman who gives advice to Hindu women on some of their social, moral, and religious duties in the form of a mother advising her young daughter shortly to be given in marriage. The admonitions are interspersed with descriptions of the failings of illiterate and ignorant women in order to make the work attractive. A good deal of the advice is sound and judicious. The *Viramandala*, or the Circle of Heroes, contains short accounts of several men and women among the Râjputs, the Marâthas, the Sikhs and the Bengalis who were distinguished for patriotism, valour, chivalry, justice and other virtues. One of the characters highly praised in this work is Lakshmibâi, the rebel Râni of Jhâusi. The work is on the whole well written, but some of the heroes and heroines appear to be overpraised. The free mixture of Sanskrit compounds in places which could well be filled with simple Gujarati words is another feature detracting from the usefulness of the book. The works on *Poetry* may be classified as follows: Annotated and unannotated editions of portions of works on legendary Purânic lore of some of the popular poets of Gujarât, such as Narsi Mehtâ, Premânand, Sâmalbhat, &c.; Jain legends about virtuous and religious princes, princesses, and devout men and prayers to Jain saints; original poetical compositions, republications of old ones praising some of the deities of the Hindu pantheon, dramatic songs and miscellaneous poems. None of these publications deserve notice except the following four: *Karajkari varo karnâr tathâ karâvñârnun varnan*, or a description of the persons who make a feast by incurring debts and those who induce them to do so, is a small tract complaining about the evil custom extensively prevailing amongst the poor of giving comparatively rich feasts on marriage and other joyous occasions and at the anniversaries of their deceased relatives. The poem warns thoughtless persons that they will meet with certain ruin by their present conduct. The *Tridhhanâ Finantino Kâgal*, or a letter containing the entreaty of an old man, is also a small work in which an old man describes the infirmities of old age and laments his having neglected to perform meritorious acts when he was strong and hale, and invokes God to have mercy upon him. The pleasures and vanities of youth are condemned and everybody is advised to do good deeds. *Anjanâ Satino Râs*, or the legend about the virtuous Anjanâ, is a Jain legend relating that Hanumanta, the monkey-god of the Hindu

mythology, was a human being and a prince, and was a pious believer in Jainism. He was called a forester from having been born in a forest. The account given here differs from the Hindu legend in many material points. The virtuous and devout Anjanā was Hanumanta's mother. The *Vividha Fachandrali*, or sundry lines, are detached verses on different subjects, such as Queen Victoria, Lord Ripon, the death of Mr. Fawcett, morality, truth, &c., and are a creditable production considering that they are composed by a young Hindu lady. During the year under review the number of original poetical productions in Gujarati was larger than that in Marathi. The single work on *Politics* is *Local Self-Government*, explaining the principles and objects of self-government and making some suggestions in connection with the law on the subject. The philosophical publications are reprints of old works on Vedāntism and Jain philosophy. The publications on Religion are mostly prayers and hymns of Jainism, Indian deism, and a few other Indian sects. *Yaena* and *Vispered*, translated into Gujarati from the original Zend texts with critical and explanatory notes, are Zoroastrian prayers. The translator observes in the preface to the work: "The translation is based on the recognised principles of comparative philology and grammar, the latest discoveries of Zend scholars, and Professor Westergaard's Zend texts. In some places, however, I have preferred to adopt Dr. Spiegel's readings, which I have given in foot-notes. . . . The most striking differences in the translations of the Yaena and Vispered as executed by Drs. Spiegel and C. de Harlez respectively are pointed out in foot-notes. Besides, I have consulted the works of several oriental scholars, such as Haug, Justi, Darmesteter, K. K. Káma, &c. To give special facility to Zend students I have tried to give grammatical and philological notes on some difficult words occurring in the texts. The translation of the Gáthás is not included in the present work" on account of the difficulty of the task. All the publications on Mathematics are school-books and so are the publications on Natural Science. Of these latter the *Práni Varnan, Bhág 1 lo*, or a description of animals, Part I, "with pictures," and the *Manual of Electricity*, containing frictional electricity, magnetism and galvanism, by Mr. Mániklál Narbherúm Muzumdar, are useful books and afford both instruction and entertainment to young readers. Of the two works on *Travels and Voyages* one is Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress's *More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands*, from 1862-1882. The Gujarati translation by a young Pársi lady, Putlibái Dhanjeebhoy Wadia, is well executed and neatly got up. The other publication, *Pravás Varnan*, or an account of a journey, is a description in verse of the journey made by Mirzá Maháráo Khengárji, the young Chief of Cutch, in 1882, from his capital to Mahábaleshvar via Bombay and Poona and back.

8. There were 185 issues of Gujarati periodicals during the year under report against 289 in the year previous, the large decrease having been caused by

Gujarati periodicals.

the discontinuance of no less than 14 periodicals, most of

which were of recent birth. Five new periodicals were published during the year under report and they were on diverse subjects. Of the new births *Madhur Vachana*, or sweet words, has become very popular within a short time of its starting. Most of the contributors to the old periodical *The Stribodha* are young Pársi ladies.

9. The number of books published in Urdu during 1886 was 71, or only 3 publications less than the number of the previous year. More than half

Urdu works.

were republications and new editions. There were no works

under the heads of *Biography*, *Fiction*, *Law*, *Medicine*, *Politics*, *Philosophy*, *Sciences*, and *Voyages and Travels*. The single publication under *Arts* was a translation of the alterations in the Native Musketry Regulations. The 14 dramatic works were small and written specially for the stage, 10 of them being new editions of original publications that had appeared in the previous years. The only book deserving special notice is the *Musidalum Nisá*, or a book useful to women, an original production, being a guide to the religious duties of Mahomedan women. Books of this kind have rarely been registered by this office. The works classified under other heads do not call for special notice.

10. The new feature of the year under report is the appearance of a periodical in Urdu entitled *Shumsul*, or the sun of the sciences, a monthly literary

Urdu periodicals.

and scientific periodical started at Ahmedabad. Periodicals

in this language have rarely appeared, and it is feared the present venture will not live for a long time.

11. The remaining modern languages spoken in this Presidency—namely, Hindi, Kánares, Brij, Márvádi, Hindu-Sindi and Arabic-Sindi—are nearly

Books in other modern languages. in the same backward state in which they have hitherto

been so far as progress of literature is concerned. The total number of books published

n them collectively was 103 against 84 in the previous year. The following books deserve notice. The 8 books under the head *Arts* in Hindi are translations of field and other military exercises. *Shri Vallabha Vilás, pratham bhág*, or the sports of Vallabha, Part 1, is an original work containing a brief account of Vallabha, his descendants, the various works written by them in connection with the Vallabhi sect of the Vaishnavas, and some other matters connected with the sect. Vallabha was born at the close of the fifteenth century and had great success in controversies with the Shaivas or the followers of the god Shiva. The disciples of Vallabha draw their doctrines from the Bhágvata Purán and the works of Vallabha. The *Pedánta Satvasára*, or the essence of Vedántic philosophy, is a small book on popular Vedantism. It derives its interest from being the production of a Kánarese lady who has written it in Kánarese verse. *Kissá Hajrat Sulemán* in Arabic-Sindi gives a life and the achievements of King Solomon according to the Mahomedan scriptures. *Guldastá Hikmat yá Illágál Misakin*, Sindi Tib, or the Bouquet of Wisdom, or the Sindi Medical Book for the use of the poor people, is a work on Unani or Greek medicines which are extensively used by the natives of Sind. The work being low-priced for its size is apparently intended for the benefit of the poor. The single work on *Philosophy* in Arabic-Sindi is *Kitáb Mákálatul Hikmat*, or a book of philosophical sayings, which is a translation of Lord Bacon's Essay and is a valuable addition to the very scanty literature of that language. The lonely publication on *Biography* in the same language entitled *Khváje Shamsudin Mahomed jo Jhíkar*, or the Life of Khváje Shamsudin Mahomed, is a brief biography of Hafiz, the well-known Persian poet.

12. Of the classical languages, Sanskrit has the largest number of works published in the year under notice, as has been the case with it all along. Classical Languages—Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, Hebrew, and Zend. Persian comes next, and then Arabic. Hebrew has two publications and Zend has one. Of the 152 publications of the year (against 100 of 1885) in Sanskrit, 11 are original, which being small hymns or ordinary works deserve no particular notice, with the exception of the below-mentioned two publications. The *Vallabhiya Kalpodruma*, or an account of Vallabha, furnishes an account of the birth, sacred character and achievements of Vallabháchárya, the founder of the Vallabhi sect of the Vaishnavas or the followers of the god Vishnu. *Tápascharitam* is a Sanskrit metrical version of Goldsmith's famous ballad of "The Hermit," and though a very small piece, is well executed. Among the republications, which form 90 per cent. of the total number of Sanskrit books, are to be seen fresh editions of the philosophical works, the Bhagavadgítá, portions of the Bhágvata Purán, the Adhyatma Rámáyana, the Shíngita, the Abhidnyána Shákuntala, the Hitopadesha of Vishnusharman, the Institutes of Manu, Devi Bhágavata, Válmiki Rámáyana, &c., &c. The following republications deserve particular mention: *Náradi Shikshá*, or instruction given by Nárađa, is a musical work of great antiquity. Nárađa was a Devarshi or an inspired sage among the gods, and regarded in the Vedas as a descendant of Kanva Rishi and the author of certain hymns of the Rigveda. The tract contains the following preface from the pen of the publisher: "This useful little work is the production of Deva Rishi Nárađa. That this is an ancient work needs scarcely be mentioned; its very name is a proof of antiquity. The fact that portions from it are quoted by Shárangdeva, the celebrated compiler of Sangita Ratnákara, a comprehensive work on music approved of by proficient musicians like Tánasena, proves the importance of this little work. On account of its usefulness, authoritativeness, comprehensiveness, and small compass, it has been humbly placed before the public." The *Mahándákam*, or the Great Drama, bears also another name, *Hanuman Nátkam*, or the drama written by Hanuman himself, the monkey-god who is said to have engraved it on rocks. The subject of the piece, which is in fourteen acts, is the story of the Rámáyana, the monkey-god playing a very important part. The legend about the work is that the monkey-god first wrote it on rocks, and then cast it into the sea in order to please the poet Válmiki that it should not throw his Rámáyana into the shade. Some portions of the work were recovered in King Bhoja's time and arranged by Mishra Dámodar. Some of the ideas are poetical and the sentiments just and forcible. The present edition is accompanied by a commentary in Sanskrit entitled *Dipiká* by Mishra Mohun. *Vyákarana Mahávádhyá of Pantanjali*, Volume III, Part III, edited by Dr. Kielhorn, Ph.D., which completes the work, is a valuable addition to Sanskrit literature. *Kávyamáldz*, or a collection of poems, is a monthly issue printing old Sanskrit poems and verses that have as yet remained unpublished in a printed form. The editors are no doubt rendering valuable services to Sanskrit literature by a reclaiming old works from oblivion. None of the few books in Persian, Arabic, Hebrew and Zend, which are almost wholly republications, deserve particular notice.

13. Of the books in more than one language the following deserve special mention: Books in more than one language. *Bháratvarshiya Vanashadhi Sangraha vatayáchen Gunanadarshana*, or the medical plants of Bharatvarsha or India and

their medical qualities, furnishes a succinct account of the economic uses and the medicinal virtues of a large number of the vegetable flora of British India. This is a valuable addition to Marathi medical literature. *Káryatíhás Sangráha*, or a collection of old histories and poems, a monthly serial, has attained its ninth year, continuing to place before the public unpublished old chronicles, historical and biographical, and unpublished old poems, both Marathi and Sanskrit. The *Sangita Mímdásaka*, or an investigation into the science of music, is a monthly periodical that publishes old Sanskrit works on Aryan (Hindu) music, gives musical traditions, describes musical instruments, and teaches how to play upon them. Other cognate subjects are also included in the publication. The *Upanishad Saṅgraha*, or a collection of the Upanishads, has commenced to publish the texts of the Upanishads with Sanskrit commentaries and a Marathi translation, making these widely-venerated philosophical works accessible to the masses who are ignorant of the classical language. Hitherto only the Káthaka Upanishad and the Bhriguvali sections of the Taitiriyá Upanishad have been treated in the above-mentioned manner. The *Portrait Gallery of Western India* is a splendidly got up work containing a select collection of the short biographies and portraits of some of the princes of Western India and persons of distinction in the Bombay Presidency. The *Vandidád bá Nirang*, or a portion of the Scripture of the Zoroastrian religion, is printed in large, clear Zend types for the benefit of Zoroastrian priests. The text is interspersed with explanations in Gujarati of the implements to be used, the positions and the postures to be taken, and the order to be observed in the performance of the ceremonies to be performed and the prayers to be repeated. *Punarvídha Shástra sammat chke*, or the widow-marriage is sanctioned by the Shástras, treats in a small compass the hard-contested question whether the marriage of Hindu widows of the twice-born classes is sanctioned by the Shástras. Numerous authorities from the Hindu Shástras and Puráns sanctioning widow-marriage are quoted and the arguments of the opponents of widow-marriage are noticed. The *Kanyá Tikrya Nishedha Darshaka*, or an interdiction for the sale of a maiden (in marriage), quotes authoritative utterances in Sanskrit of the Shástras condemning the practice of giving away maidens in marriage in consideration of a sum of money prevailing among poor Hindu families, gives a Gujarati translation of the Sanskrit quotations, and points out the various social and moral evil effects of this censurable practice. The *Legends of the Panjab*, by Captain R. C. Temple, published in monthly numbers in Punjábi and English with foot-notes, contains as usual some interesting legends. The *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1855, also contains papers of considerable interest, such as those on the *Auchityálankára* of Kshemendra, with a note on the date of Patanjali by Dr. Peterson (noticed last year); a note on Bádaráyána, the author of the Brahmasutras, by the Honourable K. T. Telang; the date of Patanjali, a reply to Professor Peterson by Dr. R. G. Bhándárkar (noticed last year); development of language and of Sanskrit, &c. The *Pakalavi Gujardti and English Dictionary, Volume IV*, is the fourth instalment of a praiseworthy attempt to supply the desideratum of a dictionary of a difficult and obscure dead language. The *Subhashita Váli* of Vallabhadeva (elegant extracts made by Vallabhadeva) contains quotations from the compositions of nearly three hundred and fifty different poets of Kashmir and Northern India, among whom there are four female poets. Dr. Peterson, one of the editors, observes in the preface that the work "comes to us as a Sanskrit anthology purporting to bring much that is admirable and nothing that is not admirable in Sanskrit verse." The introduction to the present edition arranges the names of the poets alphabetically, and under many names interesting information has been supplied from various sources, putting together, as Dr. Peterson observes, all that is known or may be safely conjectured about each poet. Vallabhadeva, state the editors, cannot be placed earlier than in the first half of the fifteenth century of the Christian era. The notes to the work are also valuable. The *Tarka Kaumudi* is a work on the Vaisheshika branch of the Nyáya philosophy of Kanáda, and is edited with various readings, notes critical and explanatory, and an introduction by M. N. Dvivedi, B.A., Professor of Sanskrit, Sámaládá College, Bhávnagar. The *Rájayoga*, or the practical metaphysics of the Vedánta, is a translation of Vákyasudhá or Drigdrishya Viveka of Bháratitirtha, and the Aparokshánubhuti of Shri Shankaráchárya, with an introduction, appendix containing the Sanskrit text, and commentary of Vákyasudhá, and notes explanatory and critical by M. N. Dvivedi, B.A., Professor of Sanskrit, Sámaládá College, Bhávnagar. The introduction contains an exposition of the philosophy and practice of the Vedánta. The *Fourteenth Canto of the Bhatti Kávyá* (illustrating the Perfect) and the *Fifteenth Canto of the Bhatti Kávyá* (illustrating the Aorist) are edited with explanatory notes by N. B. Godbole, B.A. *Bhättikávyá*, or the poem of Bhatti, celebrates the exploits of King Ráma, the hero of the Rámáyana, and illustrates Sanskrit grammar by the systematic use of all possible forms of construction. The *Viddháshabdhanjiká* of Rája-shekhar, with the commentary of Náráyan Dikshit, is edited with explanatory and critical notes, various readings, and a glossary by Mr. B. N. Arte, B.A. To this work is attached the

Ritusamhara of Kālidās, with a close English translation and various readings by Mr. K. R. Godbole. *Viddhashālabhan jikā*, or the drama of the Statue is a comedy of domestic intrigue in a royal household. The statue of Princess Mṛigānkāvalī, heroine, in the royal chamber, supplies the title to the drama. A short account of the play is to be found among "Select Specimens of the Theatre of the Hindus" by H. H. Wilson. The *Ritusamhārā*, or the seasons, is a short but celebrated poem describing the six Indian seasons of the year by the well-known poet Kālidās. The description is given by a lover to his beloved. *Dankabhādali Samvād* is a colloquy between the sage Danka and Bhādali. Bhādali was the only and learned daughter of a great Brahman astrologer of Marwār named Hudād, who, the tradition says, flourished seven hundred years ago. She was taught astrology with other sciences by her father. Danka is said to have been a sage who taught Bhādali forecasts of weather, rain, crops, and several natural phenomena for different months of the year, arrived at from astrological and other observations. These maxims are said to be largely consulted by the agriculturists of Gujarāt.

14. Comparing the total number of publications of 1886, which were 1,804, with the number for 1876, which was 831, it is seen that during the last decade the number of publications in the Bombay Presidency has been more than doubled, and that the progress of literature has thus been fairly satisfactory and commensurate with the spread of education. It is also an encouraging circumstance that in the year under report nearly 60 books were contributed by 40 University graduates against about 20 of the previous year. Though the Marāthi publications were more numerous than the Gujarāti ones, the latter, it must be noted, were more voluminous, some of the former being small tracts of indifferent merit. As regards the other spoken languages of the Presidency, Kānarese showed some slight improvement over the last preceding year, though its literature must still be reckoned to be backward. Urdu and Sindi, extensively spoken as they are, had comparatively a very small number of productions added to their respective literatures, and clearly indicated a state of intellectual backwardness of the people speaking those languages; and Portuguese, Mārvādi, &c., were almost at a stand-still. Of the classical languages Sanskrit had the largest number of publications, and it is to be observed that the study of that language is receiving more attention year by year. The total number of books of the year under review were divided into 1,126 original productions, 412 republications, and 266 translations. Of this total, 1,146 books were printed at Bombay in 70 presses, 293 printed in Gujarāt at 23 presses, 338 in the Central and Southern Divisions at 34 presses, and 28 in Sind at 4 presses.

15. The number of works registered for copyright during the year under report was 323, of which 281 were private and 62 Government publications.

16. In conclusion, it may be stated that the general tone of the registered publications, was on the whole unobjectionable, both morally and politically.

ANALYSIS OF PUBLICATIONS REGISTERED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY UNDER ACT XXV OF 1867 DURING THE YEAR 1886.

(1) English.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First edition.	New edition.						
Arts . . . . .	...	1	1	...	2	...	2	2
Biography	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Drama	2	..	2	1	5	..	5	5
Fiction . . . . .	..	1	..	1	2	..	2	2
History	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	2
Language	4	2	..	3	9	0	..	9
Law	1	3	1	..	5	..	5	5
Medicine	2	2	..	..	4	..	4	4
Miscellaneous	18	9	1	2	30	..	30	30
Poetry . . . . .	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	2
Politics	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	2
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	1	..	2	1	4	..	4	4
Religion . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	2	..	1	..	3	3	..	3
Science (Natural and other)	1	2	..	..	3	2	1	3
Voyages and Travels	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
TOTAL	37	20	10	8	75	16	59	75

(2) Marathi.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications	Translations	Total	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total
	First edition.	New edition.						
Arts	19	2	..	..	21	..	21	21
Biography	3	1	..	1	5	..	5	5
Drama	30	3	..	2	35	..	35	35
Fiction	14	6	1	6	27	..	27	27
History	2	5	2	1	10	5	5	10
Language	13	24	1	1	39	39	..	39
Law	2	1	3	4	10	..	10	10
Medicine	5	..	..	..	5	..	5	5
Miscellaneous	76	10	9	14	109	5	104	109
Poetry	21	4	70	2	97	1	96	97
Politics	..	..	..	3	3	..	3	3
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	2	..	7	..	9	..	9	9
Religion	..	..	7	1	8	..	8	8
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	4	8	..	..	12	12	..	12
Science (Natural and other)	12	16	..	1	20	23	6	29
Voyages and Travels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	203	80	100	36	419	85	334	419

(3) Gujarati.

Arts	20	..	..	1	21	..	21	21
Biography	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
Drama	19	3	..	2	24	..	24	24
Fiction	12	2	..	13	27	..	27	27
History	4	6	..	1	11	11	..	11
Language	5	12	..	1	18	18	..	18
Law	1	..	3	1	5	..	5	5
Medicine	6	..	..	1	7	..	7	7
Miscellaneous	66	12	1	48	127	18	109	127
Poetry	46	9	28	2	85	..	85	85
Politics	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	14	..	1	..	15	..	15	15
Religion	..	..	4	3	7	..	7	7
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	4	4	..	..	8	7	1	8
Science (Natural and other)	7	5	..	2	14	12	2	14
Voyages and Travels	1	..	..	1	2	..	2	2
TOTAL	206	53	37	77	373	67	306	373

(4) Hindi.

Arts	..	..	..	8	8	..	8	8
Biography	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fiction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
History	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Language	1	2	..	..	3	2	1	3
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	1	..	2	1	4	..	4
Poetry	..	1	1	9	..	11	..	11
Politics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	4	2	1	..	7	..	7	7
Religion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Science (Natural and other)	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1
Voyages and Travels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	7	6	12	9	34	3	31	34

(5) Kanarese.

Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Biography	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drama	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
Fiction	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	2
History	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
Language	2	..	..	..	..	6	6	6
Law	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	5	..	1	..	6	..	5	6
Poetry	..	..	4	..	4	..	4	4
Politics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2
Religion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	2	..	..	1	3	3	..	3
Science (Natural and other)	5	1	..	..	6	6	6	6
Voyages and Travels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	17	5	7	3	32	18	14	32

(6) Brij.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First edition.	New edition.						
Miscellaneous	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Poetry	2	...	2	...	4	...	4	4
TOTAL	3	...	2	...	5	...	5	5

(7) Marwadi.

Language	1	...	4	...	1	...	1	1
Poetry	1	...	4	...	5	...	5	5
TOTAL	2	...	4	...	6	...	6	6

(8) Urdu.

Arts	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	4	10	...	...	14	...	14
Fiction	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	1	2	...	...	3	3	...	3
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	8	1	1	2	12	3	9	12
Poetry	7	1	25	...	33	...	33	33
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	3	...	3	1	7	...	7	7
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	23	14	30	4	71	6	65	71

(9) Hindu Sindhi.

Poetry	1	1	...	1	1
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(10) Arabic Sindhi.

Arts	1	...	1	1
Biography	...	1
Drama
Fiction	4	1	1	...	6	4	2	6
History
Language
Law	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Medicine	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Miscellaneous	3	1	1	...	5	2	2	2
Poetry	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	1
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1
Religion	1	...	1	1	3	...	3	3
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other)	3	3	...	...	6	5	1	6
Voyages and Travels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	14	5	4	2	25	10	15	25

(11) Sanskrit.

Arts	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Biography	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	3
Drama	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	1	1	13	...	15	5	15
Language	1	1	13	2	...	2	2	2
Law	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	1
Medicine	1	...	10	...	11	...	11	11
Miscellaneous	1	...	53	1	57	...	57	57
Poetry	3	...	53	1	57	...	57	57
Politics	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	1	...	15	...	16	...	16	16
Religion	4	1	89	...	44	...	44	44
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	11	2	139	1	153	5	143	153

(12) Hebrew.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First edition.	New edition.						
Language	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1
Religion	1	...	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	2

(13) Persian.

Fiction	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Language	...	1	2	...	4	4	...	4
Miscellaneous	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Poetry	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2
TOTAL	...	1	7	...	8	4	4	8

(14) Arabic.

Law	1	...	1	...	1	1
Miscellaneous	...	1	2	...	3	...	1	3
Religion	...	—	—	...	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1	...	4	...	5	...	5	5

(15) Zend.

Religion	1	...	1	...	1	1
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(16) English and Marathi.

Language	...	4	...	16	20	20	...	20
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(17) Sanskrit and Marathi.

Arts	6	6	...	6	...	6
History	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11
Language	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Medicine	9	...	8	1	10	...	10	10
Miscellaneous	6	...	4	3	7	...	7	7
Poetry	...	4	3	7	...	7	...	7
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	1	4	5	...	5	...	5
Religion	...	1	4	5	...	5	...	5
TOTAL	20	1	20	30	71	...	71	71

(18) English and Gujardti.

Biography	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Language	5	...	...	12	17	14	3	17
TOTAL	6	...	...	12	18	14	4	18

(19) Sanskrit and Gujardti.

Law	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Medicine	...	27	27	5	7	...	7	27
Miscellaneous	...	5	7	...	1	...	1	7
Poetry	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	5	6	6	...	5	6	5
Religion	...	3	3	4	6	...	6	6
TOTAL	2	...	4	41	47	...	47	47

(20) Sanskrit and English.

Subjects'	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First edition.	New edition.						
Drama	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1
Fiction	...	...	2	...	2	2	2	2
Language	11	5	...	1	17	5	12	17
Miscellaneous	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Poetry	...	...	3	...	3	3	3	3
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	2	1	3	3	3	3
TOTAL	12	5	8	2	27	6	22	27

(21) Sanskrit and Hindi.

Arts	1	...	4	...	1	...	1	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Poetry	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	1	2	3	...	3	3
TOTAL	1	...	3	3	7	...	7	7

(22) Marathi and Hindi.

Drama	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Poetry	1	...	2	...	3	...	3	3
TOTAL	2	...	2	...	4	...	4	4

(23) Sanskrit and Brij.

Poetry	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	1	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	1	1	2	...	2	2

(24) Hindi and Gujarati.

Poetry	7	1	2	...	10	...	10	10
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(25) Magadhi and Gujarati.

Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	1	1	2	...	2	2
Religion	4	2	6	...	6	6
TOTAL	5	3	8	...	8	8

(26) Persian and English.

Language	5	3	...	2	10	7	3	10
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(27) Zend and Gujarati.

Religion	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	2
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(28) Gujarati and Urdu.

Language	1	1	2	2	...	2
Miscellaneous	1	1	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	2	1	3	2	1	3

(29) Gujarati and Persian.

Language	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	1
Religion	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1
TOTAL	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	2

(30) Sanskrit and Arabic-Sindi.

Subject.	Original Works.		No. publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First edition	New edition						
Language	1	1	1	...	1

(31) Hebrew and Marathi.

Miscellaneous	1	1	...	1	1
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(32) Arabic and Urdu.

Religion	1	...	1	...	1	1
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(33) Arabic and Gujardti.

Religion	1	...	1	...	1	1
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(34) Persian and Arabic-Sindi.

Language	1	1	1	...	1
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(35) English and Arabic-Sindi.

Language	1	1	1	...	1
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(36) Panjabî and English.

Miscellaneous	6	0	...	6	6
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(37) Persian and Urdu.

Language : Poetry	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	2
TOTAL	1	...	2	1	4	2	2	4

(38) Sanskrit, Marathi, and English.

Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	1	1	...	1	1
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(39) Sanskrit, Marathi, and Gujardti.

Poetry	1	...	1	...	1	1
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(40) Sanskrit, Hindi, and Gujarati.

Miscellaneous Poetry	1	...	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	1	1	2	...	2	2

(41) English, Marathi, and Gujarati.

Language	1	1	1	...	1
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(42) Pahlavi, Gujarati, and English.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First edition.	New edition.						
Language	1	1	...	1	1

(43) Persian, Gujarati, and English.

Language	1	1	1	..	1
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(44) Hindi, Urdu, and Persian.

Poetry	1	...	1	...	1	1
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(45) Gujarati, Urdu, and Persian.

Fiction	3	3	...	3	3
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(46) Hindi, Gujarati, and Urdu.

Poetry	1	...	1	...	1	1
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(47) English, Persian, Hindi, and Gujarati.

Miscellaneous	1	1	...	1	...	1
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(48) English Periodicals.

Miscellaneous	58	58	...	58	58
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(49) Marathi Periodicals.

Miscellaneous	84	84	...	84	84
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(50) Gujarati Periodicals.

Miscellaneous	185	185	...	185	185
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(51) Urdu Periodicals.

Miscellaneous	2	2	...	2	2
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(52) Marathi and Portuguese Periodicals.

Miscellaneous	5	5	...	5	5
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(53) Total Books for the year.

Arts	46	3	2	10	61	...	61	61
Biography	6	1	..	2	9	1	8	9
Drama	56	16	6	6	84	...	84	84
Fiction	26	9	6	24	65	...	65	65
History	14	12	15	2	43	34	19	43
Language	57	61	19	38	175	143	32	175
Law	4	4	10	6	24	...	24	24
Medicine	24	2	..	29	55	...	55	.55
Miscellaneous	189	33	31	99	352	27	325	352
Poetry	91	16	220	9	336	1	335	336
Politics	3	..	1	3	7	...	7	7
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	23	3	31	17	74	1	73	74
Religion	10	1	69	16	96	...	96	96
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	12	12	1	1	26	25	1	26
Science (Natural and other)	28	28	1	3	60	49	11	60
Voyages and Travels	2	..	..	1	3	...	3	3
TOTAL	591	201	412	266	1,470	271	1,199	1,470

(54) Total Periodicals for the year.

Subjects.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		New publications.	Transl.	Total.	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First edition.	New edition.						
Miscellaneous	334	...	...	...	334	...	334	334

(55) Total Books and Periodicals for the year.

Arts .	46	3	2	10	61	...	61	61
Biography .	6	1	...	2	0	1	8	9
Drama .	56	16	6	6	84	...	84	84
Fiction .	26	0	6	24	65	...	65	65
History .	14	12	15	2	43	24	19	43
Language .	67	61	19	38	175	143	32	175
Law .	4	4	10	6	24	...	24	24
Medicine .	24	2	...	29	55	...	55	55
Miscellaneous .	623	33	31	90	686	27	639	686
Poetry .	91	16	220	0	336	1	335	336
Politics .	3	...	1	3	7	...	7	7
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	23	3	81	17	74	1	73	74
Religion .	10	1	60	16	96	...	96	96
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) .	12	12	1	1	26	25	1	26
Science (Natural and other) .	28	28	1	8	60	49	11	60
Voyages and Travels .	2	...	...	1	3	...	3	3
TOTAL .	925	201	412	266	1,804	271	1,533	1,804

BENGAL.

From H. W. CARENDUFF, Esq., Officiating Under-Secretary to Government of Bengal, General Department, to Secretary to Government of India, Home Department,—No. 1016 ^{General} _{Miscellaneous}, dated 16th August 1887.

In continuation of this Government letter No. 748, dated 10th August 1886, and with reference to the Home Department letter No. 725, dated 9th May last, and subsequent reminders, I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying copy of the Annual Report on the Bengal Library for the year 1886, and of the analysis of books received in the Library, together with the usual statistical forms Nos. I to IV.

Report on the Bengal Library for the year 1886.

The number of publications received in the Bengal Library during the year 1886 is 2,571, less than the number received in 1885 by 160. This decrease is explained by the unsatisfactory condition of Bengali periodical literature during the year, the number of periodicals in 1886 having been 280 against 422 in 1885; but though smaller than the number of publications received in 1885, yet it is noteworthy that the number of publications last year was larger than that of any other year preceding it. The general character, however, of the publications did not undergo any deterioration, and greater activity and improvement were observed in certain branches, as will appear from the following analysis.

Art.—Publications received under this head comprise works on music, painting, agriculture, engineering, calligraphy, mensuration and surveying, magic, and manufacture.

The works on music aim at teaching music, vocal and instrumental, without the assistance of a music master, and explaining the principles and theories of Hindu music. *The Twenty-two Musical Sutris* of the Hindus, by Sir Rájá Saurindra Mohan Tagore, discusses the origin of articulate sound and its variations. The *Akatánika Swarasangraha*, which relates to concert music, passed through its second edition during the year under review.

The pictures received during the last year were four in number. Two of these are scenes from the Ramayana. These are good in their own way, but are not free from the common fault of over-coloring. It is satisfactory, however, to find that the artists of the new school are paying more attention to the expression of feeling. The eye is said to be the index of the mind, and it is in giving expression to the eye that the native artiste fail as a rule. But in one of the pictures under notice,—namely, that of the golden deer pursued by Ráma,—an attempt has been made, and with much success, to express the extreme anxiety of Sítá to get possession of the deer, and her feeling of disappointment at the apparent hesitation of Ráma to comply with her request. Chaitanya leaving home as a Sanyásí is a picture which cannot fail to excite interest and admiration in the hearts of his numerous disciples in Bengal.

There seems to be a growing demand for works on agriculture. The *Krishi Párdar*, an ancient Sanskrit work on that subject, has undergone two different translations in Orissa, and in Bengal the number of agricultural publications has increased. A work, entitled *Kota Bári o Kharer Ghar*, or Brick-built Houses and Thatched Huts, was received last year. The object of

ederable ability. Stripped as the headman is of all administrative powers under British rule, he has taken to inventing scandal and other nefarious means for annoying and tyrannising over his victims, who dare not oppose him on account of his importance in the village. *Karnabir* is an adaptation of Shakespeare's "Macbeth" to the Bengali stage, with all the proper names Indianised.

The causes of the great popularity of mythological dramas have been fully described in previous reports. They are more suited to the understanding of the masses, who as a rule are well acquainted with the stories of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata and the Puranas, from which the subject-matter of these dramas is drawn. Emboldened by the success of mythology on the stage, the playwrights have attempted, with considerable success, to bring on the stage great religious reformers like Buddha and Chaitanya, the events of whose lives are as familiar to the masses as the stories of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. The appearance of Chaitanya on the stage was quite an event : it drew large crowds to the theatres. *Chitanyakali* is perhaps the only one of this class of dramas that has yet been received in the Library. The *Dharrabir Muhammad* has also been received, but owing to the objection of the Mahomedan community to bringing their Prophet on the stage, this drama was never acted.

Fiction.—Three works of fiction from the pen of Babu Chandi Charan Sen were received during the year. They are remarkable publications in their own way. The object of writing these works seems to be to inspire hatred against the early English rulers of this country. The author has ransacked every record of the time with the sole object of bringing to public notice what oppressions were committed, what mischief was done, and what wrongs were inflicted by the English when they took over charge of the government of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. In his *Maharajdanda Nandakumar* the author has attempted to show that the execution of the Maharaja was a judicial murder ; in his *Ayodhydr Bejam* he has done his best to paint the English character in the darkest colors possible in connection with the spoliation of the Begums of Oudh and the affairs of Chait Sing ; and his *Dewan Gangagobinda Sinha* supplements the other two. The tendency of these works is extremely mischievous ; and had Babu Chandi Charan been a gifted writer, he could have done an incalculable amount of mischief to the Government and the people. Fortunately the Babu is no artist whatever. His long, insipid speeches and soliloquies make his volumes tedious and wearisome reading, and they are sure to repel most readers.

There are, as usual, two schools of novel-writers in this country,—namely, realistic and idealistic. The year 1886 is singularly devoid of idealistic works of fiction. The only work at all worth noticing is *Ashadat* by an anonymous writer, but it scarcely rises above mediocrity. The work is written in polished Bengali, but it is very deficient in plot interest. Mr. R. C. Datta, who stands at the head of the realistic school of fiction, has written an excellent work entitled the *Savitri*. His style is the very reverse of graceful, and often degenerates into dullness and insipidity ; but he is a good painter. His scenes of rural and domestic life display considerable knowledge and experience of the country. He paints human nature and human society in its entirety in all its ugliness and beauty ; and a loving sympathy and a sentiment of pity—in one word, a moral idea—pervades his work. He belongs to that class of writers who endeavour to see and describe things and conditions as they are, and to make literature serviceable to social development. There are several other works of the same school written with the avowed object of exposing the evils of society and bringing about social reform. *Ekti Chitra*, or A Picture, is directed against the evils of Kulinism ; and *Bhajahari* deals with a variety of social subjects.

There is another class of works intensely realistic, written with the avowed object of exposing the evils of society, but with no desire to bring about a change for the better. The style in which these works are written is polished to a degree, though often full of mannerism. They are generally directed against the evils of anglicism, and scenes and characters are painted in them with considerable ability ; but there is much in these works which will be condemned as indecent—nay, indecent and obscene—in good society. *Chinibas Charitamrita* and *Model Bhagini*, received during the last year, belong to this class of works. Scandals of all sorts have been picked up from various sources to fill the pages of these works. The mischief which these works produce in the hands of schoolboys and young men of indifferent education, who form the bulk of their readers, is almost incalculable. The writers seem to have sympathy with nobody, though very clever in showing up pseudo-politicians and pseudo-reformers : they have not a single good character to relieve the disgusting monotony of pictures of wickedness.

Satilwa Saroja, by Mahamayya, an authoress, is on the whole a readable work, though it is full of those minute details of little things with which women are so fond of occupying themselves.

History (including Geography).—Most of the publications received during the last year are designed for educational purposes. They are either school-books or abridgments and catechisms of well-known school-books. Among non-educational works, *Dáru Brahma*, or The Log Deity, is the most important. The author, Babu Kailas Chandra Sinha, gives three different accounts of the origin of the famous shrine at Puri and its wooden image. The accounts are the Puranic, the Buddhistic, and the local. The Puranic account is taken from the *Srimad Bhágabata*, the Buddhist account from the *Danta Bансo*, and the local accounts from *Dárubrahma* and *Kshetrapurán*, two Uriya works based on the *Utkala Khanda* of the *Skanda-purána*. The writer concludes the work by giving his own views. He thinks that Yayáti Keshari, the founder of the Keshari dynasty of Orissa, was the first to convert a Buddhist establishment into a Hindu shrine. The Sabaras or Chandals are the principal priests and cooks of Jagannath, while Brahman priests and cooks occupy a position inferior to them. The caste prejudices of the Hindus, so strong in other parts of India, are entirely shaken off at Puri, where rice cooked by Chandals is taken by men of every caste without distinction. The writer attributes this arrangement to the sagacity and foresight of Yayáti Keshari.

Two small works, *Taraper Itihas* and *Gosáni Márir Bibaran*—one relating to the conquest of a place named Tarap in Sylhet by the Mahomedans, and the other giving a description of Gosanimári, which is supposed to stand on the ruins of Kamtapore, which for a time was the capital of a powerful kingdom in North Bengal—were received last year. By far the most important historical work received is *The Trial of Maharaja Nandakumar*, by Mr. Beveridge. The publication of the Genealogies of the Brahmans and Kayasthas is still going on.

Language.—Publications received under this head are generally school-books, and they too are mostly new editions of old text-books. Some new text-books, however, were received. One of them, the *Gárhasthyapáth*, by Babu Chandra Nath Bose, deserves special notice. In this work the attention of students is drawn especially to those domestic habits of Bengalis which give rise to insanitary conditions of life, and to the means of correcting those habits. The writer thinks that the sort of instruction which is given in this book ought to precede all other instruction of a moral or sanitary nature. The writer seems to be right in his views. In Bengali households, especially in those in which English education has revolutionised the old system of domestic sanitation, domestic economy, and domestic management, children may receive moral instruction and historical and other lessons, but they are never taught how to preserve their health, and how to appear neat, clean, and tidy. Some of the great thinkers of Europe are of opinion that in any system of national education the first place should be assigned to the subject of self-preservation. But unfortunately that subject is most neglected in this country, and Babu Chandra Nath Basu therefore has done a great service to the native community by writing a book on it in a style which can be easily grasped even by children. Pandit Tarakumar's work, named *Shikshá Sár*, in which moral instruction is conveyed in a Hindu or Indian form by drawing illustrations of life and character from Sanskrit literature alone, is one indication of the tendency observable in other departments of literature, such as art and drama, to borrow more largely from ancient Sanskrit works than has been hitherto done. There are many female writers in Bengal : some of them have written very good poetry ; others have written good works of fiction. This is the first time, however, that a Bengali lady, Srimati Monomohini Guha, comes out as the writer of a school-book. This is a sign of the times. The females of Bengal—thanks to the exertions of Drinkwater Bethune—are gradually taking their proper position in every department of literature. No new dictionaries were received last year, but the old lexicographical works in a serial form were issued regularly. It is to be observed, however, that the number of keys, annotations, and such like works, is gradually becoming larger and larger ; last year keys were published even for the B.A. course. Ten years ago there were no note-books even for the course fixed for the First Examination in Arts. Eight or nine different keys were received for the English course in the Entrance Examination. Some of the very best graduates of the Calcutta University have taken to key-making. These keys, again, are carelessly compiled and more carelessly printed. This practice of writing keys ought to receive a check ; it destroys among young students all desire for self-help. The use of dictionaries and other works of reference is rapidly dying out under the pernicious influence of the key-makers. So inveterate has the habit of consulting keys become that several "meaning-books" were received even of such a simple work as the *Bodhodaya*. Whenever a new book is introduced into any Inspector's circle, several keys to it are received in the Library.

Law.—Great difficulty was experienced last year in the mofussil in understanding the form of the rent-receipt as prescribed by Government under Act VIII of 1885, and so a large number of publications were received in the Library explaining that form. The avowed object of these publications was to instruct gomastas and other officers of the zemindars how they

priestly ascendancy and Mahomedan rule, but with the object that mystic rites may be performed by the recital of these mantras. The publication of such works is perhaps one of those untoward events owing to the Hindu revival movement which the leaders of that movement did not anticipate. The same movement has also helped to intensify the opposition to the prevailing spirit of anglicism and led to the publication of such works as *Ingrēj Charita* and *Bangali Charita* by Babu Jogendra Chandra Basu and *Meye Parliament*, a work which is supposed to be the sequel to *Bhārat Uddhār*, and in which the tendency towards anglicism has been mercilessly exposed, though not with good taste.

The *Biswā Kosha*, a work of an encyclopaedic character, compiled by Mr. T. N. Mukerji, and his brother, Babu Rāngalal Mukerji, is advancing steadily. In two years the compilers have finished the letter *ei*, the first vowel in the Bengali alphabet. The information given in this great work is useful, interesting, and fairly accurate, and shows a spirit of scholarly and scientific research which reflects great credit on the compilers. The first part of a mythological dictionary, entitled *Pauranik Abhidhān*, was received during the year. It is being compiled by Pandit Shyam Lal Goswami, who has the reputation of being profoundly read in the Puranas. Works on criticism are so few in Bengali that one cannot help hailing with great delight Babu Girija Prasanna Roy Chowdhry's *Baukim Chandra*, a critique on the novels of that distinguished writer. The work is the first of what will probably be a long series.

Philosophy.—Original works of philosophy are very rare in Bengal, one or two good works being received in the course of ten years. One work was received last year which deserves some notice. In *Tattva Nirnaya*, by Babu Dina Nath Banerji, an attempt has been made to controvert some of the rationalistic theories of John Stuart Mill and Herbert Spencer. There is a growing demand for works on Hindu philosophy in this country. This is shown by the publication of the philosophical works of the Sāṅkhya, Mīmānsā, Vedānt, and Baishesika schools by the Calcutta publishers, and of the *Tattva Chintamani*, the great standard work of the modern school of Nyāya philosophy, under the auspices of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Poetry.—The best work in verse received during the year is the *Last Day*, by Rām Sarma, a work written in a satiric vein, and in which certain Indian celebrities have been ridiculed in excellent taste and with great wit. The rest of the works under this head consists of love-poems, collections of short pieces, poems describing the Dúrgapujā festival, and the laments of bereaved husbands for their wives and *vice versa*. The writers are generally men of no note, and it is impossible to speak very highly of their works. There is nothing remarkable in their diction, versification, elocution or selection of subjects, and their treatment. They generally imitate either Babu Hem Chandra Banerji or Babu Rabindra Nath Tagore. A beautiful sentiment, a good description or a delicate touch of feeling, is occasionally met with in their works, but such occasions are few and far between. The laments are, as a rule, written with feeling, but they are not likely to interest the general public. They should be printed only for private circulation. It is a great relief to turn from these worthless productions to *Sivāyana*, a work by Rāmeswar Pandit, a celebrated poet, who lived about a century and a half ago, recently reprinted by Babu Ishan Chandra Basu with great care and after great research. The work belongs to the same class as Annadā Mangal, Dharmā Mangal, Chandir Gan, and other works. It used to be sung on festive occasions in seven or eight parts called *pālās*. The work is written in polished Bengali, with a very small admixture of Persian words. It has largely borrowed from the Puranas, and appears to have been designed for the cultivated Hindu society of those days. It has all the elements of a great poem, and there are scenes in it which once read cannot easily be forgotten. It is not possible to leave the subject of poetry for the year 1886 without saying something about that excellent collection of sonnets and humourous pieces entitled *Kari o Komal*, by Babu Rabindra Nath Tagore. Though not one of his best works, it has still all the impress of his genius. The melody of his verses, and the Shelley-like idealism of his sentiments often remind the reader of his *Prabhāt Sangīt*. In *Kari o Komal* Babu Rabindra Nath Tagore has perhaps for the first time descended occasionally from the lofty ethereal region of idealism to handle subjects of a realistic and more terrestrial nature, and his epistle to *Dāmu* and *Chāmu* shows that he has an excellent vein for satire.

Politics.—With the exception of a reprint of Chānakya's collection of slokas bearing upon practical politics and an edition of *Sukranīti*, not a single work on politics appeared in any one of the Indian languages in these provinces. Two works of some importance, however, appeared in English,—namely, Major Sedgwick's *India for sale*, an eminently Russophobist work, and *The Great Indian Problem of the Day* by an anonymous writer, who deplores the existence of mutual distrust between the governor and the governed, and advises both to repose confidence in each other.

Religion.—Next to the publications designed for educational purposes, the religious publications are the most numerous. The people of India are remarkable for the depth of their religious feelings. Religion enters into almost every detail of their public and private life.

Their poetry, their philosophy, and their literature have all along been almost entirely influenced by their religion. Under such circumstances it is no wonder that in the new state of things religion should occupy an important place in their literature.

Every shade of religious opinion in these Provinces has been represented in this growing branch of Bengali literature.

The Christian publications consist of translations of the Gospels and short tracts explaining the excellence of the doctrines taught by Jesus Christ and condemning the Indian religions and religious observances. It is satisfactory, however, to find that the style of these Christian publications has greatly improved. Formerly such works were written in a style and in an idiom so different from good Bengali that like Musalmani Bengali their language might justly have been styled Christian-Bengali. But that is not the case now. It is a matter of great regret, however, that with the improvement of their style the tone of intense hostility of the writers of these tracts to the Indian religions has not improved.

The purely Hindu publications consist of the large number of translations and republications of the Vedas, Upanishads, Smriti Sanhitas, the Puranas, and principally of the Ramayana and the Mahabharat. The growing activity of the translators shows that there is a growing demand for such works. Most of the Smriti Sanhitas and a few of the Puranas were under republication or translation last year. The ancient Bengali literature consists principally of religious works of a nature calculated to influence even the most illiterate classes. They are therefore being largely reprinted. Three such works appeared in print for the first time during the last year. The Sivayana of Rāmesvar Pandit, the Gobinda Mangal by Dukkhi Shyam Raya, and the Manas Mangal by Ketaka Das, were received in the Library.

The religious publications of the Musalmans are very few in number, and they relate chiefly to Mahomedan rites and ceremonies.

The Baisnab works received consist of the writings of the followers of Chaitanya in Sanskrit and in Bengali. Of the Sanskrit works those published by Pandit Rāmanarayan of Berhampore with translations are the most important. These works discuss the nature of Bhakti and the Bhakta's relation to Vishnu. The Bengali works are written with the view of popularising the Baisnab faith, and they are therefore composed in easy verse. Among works of this class received last year, the *Chaitanya Bhdgat*, the *Chaitanya Mangal*, the *Bhaktitattvasar Asraganirnaya*, all well-known works, deserve mention.

The Sākta sect of the Hindus has published nothing of importance during the year, except a collection of well-known and excellent songs expressive of devotion to Kali.

The Brahmo publications are not very numerous, but they are generally written by earnest men. In the work entitled *Jogendhan Sambandhe Kalipaya Prasnottara*, Babu Bijaykrishna Goswami says that the means possessed by the Brahmo Somaj of realising God in the soul is insufficient. He therefore advocates the necessity of practising Joga. It has been observed that Brahmos have been moving for some time past in the direction of mysticism. Babu Bijaykrishna Goswami deplores the want of religious sentiment in the Brahmo Somaj in another of his works, entitled *Brahma Samājera Barītāman dvaśthā ebam āmār jīvane Brahma Samājera Parikshita Bishaya*. The publication of the works of the late Babu Keshab Chandra Sen, such as the *Sebaker Nibedan*, is going on. Babu Banga Chandra Raya has published a work entitled *Nababhakti tattwacār*, in which he has explained the nature of Bhakti from the stand-point of the New Dispensation.

The most important of the religious publications of the past year were those issued by the Hindu revivalists. The revivalists may be divided into two distinct schools,—namely, the conservative school and the liberal school. The conservative school believes in the infallibility of the Rishis, and in the superiority of the Hindu shastras to the scriptures of all other nations, and denounces the least deviation from established practice as un-Hindu. Pandit Sāghadhar Tarkachurāmani belongs to this class of revivalists. In his *Dharmabdyakhyā* he is endeavouring to defend every Hindu practice on the principles of Western science, though his knowledge of science appears to be of a very superficial character. In the work entitled *Dharmabishayak pratibād*, an anonymous author attempts to prove that the Hindu religion is the best of religions, and that Christianity is very faulty and imperfect. The late Ramkrishna Paramahansa of Dakshineswar also helped greatly to further the cause of this school of religious thought. Books containing many of his sayings and religious opinions have been published. In the *Tattwaprakāshikā*, edited by Ram Chandra Datta, are given the views of the Paramahansa in matters religious. In his *Paralok Tattwa*, Babu Chandra Shekhar Basu explains the Hindu doctrine of the future existence of man.

The leaders of the liberal section of the Hindu revivalists are men of great culture, experience, and sound judgment. They have studied the Hindu shastras with very great care. They have a firm faith in Hinduism, and great respect for the Rishis, but they cannot ignore the altered circumstances of the present time. They do not consider the Rishis as infallible, and they are therefore for introducing such changes in Hindu society as may, from time to time, be considered necessary. These are their views in matters temporal. But in matters spiritual

they think that the bulk of the Hindus of the present day do not know anything of the teachings of the great Rishis, and so they want to revive Hinduism in its ancient and spiritual form. The means adopted for the propagation of their views is chiefly the periodicals, in one of which Babu Bankim Chandra Chatterji, the leader of this movement, is giving a rationalistic or rather revivalist exposition of the Bhagabatgita. Babu Bankim Chandra has recently written a work entitled *Krishna Charita*, in which Krishna is represented as the Ideal Man or God Incarnate, for it is God alone that can be the Ideal Man. He considers Krishna to be a higher ideal than even Buddha, Chaitanya, or Christ. His method of examining ancient Sanskrit works is the present European method. He has studied many works about Krishna-worship with great care, and has rejected a great part of those works, and especially of the Mahabharata, as interpolations; and he thinks that all the superstitions which have latterly gathered around Krishna-worship have their origin in such interpolations. Babu Kali Prasanna Chatterji's *Dharma-prachâr* may be considered as a work belonging to this school. In it the author discusses from the standpoint of an educated Hindu and revivalist questions relating to the esoteric doctrines of Hinduism. His method of examination of the shastras is substantially the same as that of Babu Bankim Chandra. *Vedântika* is another work of this school, in which the theogony of the Hindus has been explained from a rationalistic point of view.

Science.—The majority of the publications under this head are intended for the use of students. Of the non-educational works, two only deserve notice,—viz., *The Butterflies of India, Burma, and Ceylon*, Volume II, by Mr. L. De Nicerville; and *Tiratâtra*, or the Natural History of Animals (Part V: The Horse), by Babu Juanendra Kumar Raya Chowdhury. The former is an original work, and the latter a mere compilation, though it shows that Bengalis are taking an interest in scientific researches.

Travels and Voyages.—Two new books were received under this head,—namely, *Bangalir Jareg Darskar* by an anonymous writer, and *Meri Dakshin Dik Jârs* by Pandit Dâmodar Shastri. The first is a book of travels in Italy, France, and England; and the second is the story of the pilgrimage of the author to Setu Bandha Ramesvara.

Periodical literature.—More periodicals died than were started in 1886. Of the monthlies, the *Bâlak* was incorporated with the *Bkârati*. Of the *Bijâñ-Durpan*, *Jânaśi*, and *Sâkchârî*, edited by the prolific writer, Babu Biresvara Pande, only two numbers were received, and then they ceased to exist. The *Arga Darskan* and the *Bândhab* were unusually irregular. The *Bidâkât* and the *Palligran* were two new periodicals. They were received only once, and then they ceased to exist. The condition of periodical literature in Bengal in 1886 cannot therefore be said to have been satisfactory. The *Nabajâtan* and the *Pracâr*, however, the organs of the Hindu revivalists of the liberal school, were punctually issued, and conducted with ability. As time has gone on, the *Pracâr* has subordinated everything to its preaching work, and even the novel which appears in it in instalments has been made the means of preaching Hinduism. But the *Nabajâtan* has gradually introduced a larger amount of secular matter into its pages. The *Bhâratî* and the *Nabyâlât*, both secular papers, and under able editorship, have developed into first-rate papers. The number, variety, importance, and interest of their subjects and the ability with which they are handled are surpassed by none of the existing papers. The *Bedâlgâs* is the organ of the conservative school of the revivalists.

HARAPRASAD SASTRI,

Offg. Librarian, Bengal Library.

Tabular Analysis of the Arabic Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1886,—total, 3.

Subject	General Works		En-	Trans-	Total	Eng-	Non-	Total
	First	New						
Arts								
Biography			1		2		3	3
Drama								
Fiction								
History								
Language								
Law								
Medicine								
Miscellanea								
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)								
Poetry								
Politics								
Religion								
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)								
Science (Natural and other)								
Travels and Voyages								
Total	1	2			3		3	3

*Tabular Analysis of the Assamese Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1886,—
total, 22.*

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re- publica- tions.	Transla- tions	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- educa- tional.	Total.
	First editions	New editions.						
Arts .	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	2
Biography .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History .	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	2
Language .	2	6	...	...	8	8	...	8
Law .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous .	4	1	...	...	5	1	4	5
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) .	...	1	...	...	3	2	1	3
Poetry .	1	2	...	...	3	1	2	3
Politics .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) .	1	—	...	...	1	1	...	1
Science (Natural and other) .	1	—	...	...	1	1	...	1
Travels and Voyages .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	12	10	...	...	22	17	5	22

*Tabular Analysis of the Bengali Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1886,—
total, 1,345.*

Arts .	26	14	...	...	40	18	22	40
Biography .	6	3	...	...	9	...	9	9
Drama .	51	42	...	1	94	“	94	94
Fiction .	39	13	1	11	61	1	60	61
History .	31	22	...	22	75	33	42	75
Language .	106	117	4	2	229	221	8	229
Law .	24	3	...	16	43	...	43	43
Medicine .	74	11	...	8	93	4	89	93
Miscellaneous .	216	41	...	...	256	21	235	256
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) .	8	1	...	...	9	...	9	9
Poetry .	60	39	3	...	108	55	53	108
Politics .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion .	115	40	39	66	269	...	269	269
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) .	14	24	...	...	38	38	...	38
Science (Natural and other) .	12	17	...	...	29	26	3	29
Travels and Voyages .	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	2
TOTAL .	765	393	46	126	1,345	417	928	1,345

*Tabular Analysis of the English Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1886,—
total, 910.*

Arts .	3	2	...	...	5	2	3	5
Biography .	1	...	4	...	5	4	1	5
Drama .	2	...	1	1	4	1	3	4
Fiction .	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	3
History .	11	12	...	1	24	14	10	24
Language .	69	12	3	...	74	74	...	74
Law .	25	11	...	...	36	...	36	36
Medicine .	5	1	...	...	6	...	6	6
Miscellaneous .	63	6	...	1	70	4	66	70
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) .	8	...	...	2	5	3	2	5
Poetry .	5	2	13	2	22	18	4	22
Politics .	2	1	...	...	3	...	3	3
Religion .	21	2	...	10	33	...	33	33
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) .	9	6	...	...	16	15	...	16
Science (Natural and other) .	5	...	...	...	5	2	3	5
Travels and Voyages .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	214	55	21	20	910	137	173	910

*Tabular Analysis of the Hindi Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1886,—
total, 129.*

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-Educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	2
Biography . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
Drama	2	1	...	...	3	...	3	3
Fiction	1	1	4	...	6	...	6	6
History	4	5	...	...	9	7	2	9
Language	16	19	...	1	36	36	...	36
Law	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	17	4	...	...	21	5	16	21
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	2	5	...	11	1	10	11
Poetry	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
Religion	7	9	6	...	22	...	22	22
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	6	6	...	...	12	11	1	12
Science (Natural and other)	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	2
Travels and Voyages	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
<hr/>								
TOTAL	62	51	15	1	129	62	67	129

Tabular Analysis of the Musalmani-Bengali Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1886,—total, 83.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-Educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	10	12	20	...	42	...	42	42
History . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	2
Medicine	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Miscellaneous	7	4	3	...	14	...	14	14
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	2
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	6	11	2	3	22	...	22	22
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travels and Voyages . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<hr/>								
TOTAL	26	28	25	4	83	...	83	83

Tabular Analysis of the Nepalese Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1886,—total, 1.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-Educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Poetry
Politics
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Travels and Voyages
<hr/>								
TOTAL	1	1	...	1

*Tabular Analysis of the Persian Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1886,—
total, 14.*

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Biography . . . . .	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2
Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	1	...	3	...	4	...	4	4
Language	2	1	...	...	3	3	...	3
Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	2	...	1	...	3	1	2	3
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travels and Voyages . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		7	1	6	...	14	5	9
Total 14								

*Tabular Analysis of the Sanskrit Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1886,—
total, 176.*

Arts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography . . . . .	...	...	8	8	11	1	10	11
Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	5	5	4	1	5
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History . . . . .	...	...	12	1	20	...	33	33
Language . . . . .	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2
Law . . . . .	...	...	3	...	19	...	22	22
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	16	11	...	27	5	22
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	1	8	9	...	9	9
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	2	1	7	10	3	7	10
Poetry . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics . . . . .	...	...	18	1	43	...	57	57
Religion . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travels and Voyages . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		60	3	123	...	176	34	142
Total 176								

*Tabular Analysis of the Santali Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1886,—
total, 1.*

Arts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travels and Voyages . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total 1								

Tabular Analysis of the Urdu Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1856,—total, 38.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publica-tions.	Trans-lations.	Total.	Edu-ca-tional.	Non-Edu-ca-tional.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	...	3	...	1	4	4	...	4
Law	1	...	...	4	5	...	5	5
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	10	...	...	...	10	...	10	10
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	9	2	...	...	11	...	11	11
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	7	1	...	...	8	...	8	8
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		27	6	...	5	38	4	38

Tabular Analysis of the Uriya Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1856,—total, 111.

Arts	2	8	...	2	12	10	2	12
Biography	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	4	2	...	...	6	5	1	6
Language	7	7	...	3	17	17	...	17
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	15	1	...	...	16	...	16	16
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	1	...	29	2	27	29
Poetry	21	7	1	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Religion	10	4	...	4	18	...	18	18
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	6	2	...	...	8	8	8	8
Science (Natural and other)	3	1	...	...	4	3	1	4
Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		69	32	1	9	111	45	111

Tabular Analysis of the Arabic and Urdu Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1856,—total, 1.

Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		1	...	...	...	1	...	1

Tabular Analysis of the Bengali and English Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1886.—total, 87.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language	...	48	26	...	74	44	30	74
Law	5	...	5
Medicine	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	5
Miscellaneous	...	3	1	...	4	...	4	4
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Poetry
Politics	7	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	3
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Science (Natural and other)
Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	60	27	...	...	87	45	42	87

Tabular Analysis of the Bengali and Garo Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1886.—total, 1.

Tabular Analysis of the Bengali and Hindi Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1886.—total, 1.

Tabular Analysis of the Bengali and Sanskrit Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1886,—total, 188.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	4	9	...	...	13	11	2	13
Law	..	1	..	1	2	..	2	2
Medicine	..	1	..	3	4	..	4	..
Miscellaneous	5	4	..	14	23	..	23	23
Philosophy (Including Mental and Moral Science)	1	..	..	8	9	..	9	9
Poetry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Politics	..	..	..	4	4	..	4	4
Religion	9	1	2	121	133	..	133	133
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Science (Natural and other)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travels and Voyages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	19	16	2	151	188	11	177	188

Tabular Analysis of the Bengali and Santali Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1886.—Total 2.

Tabular Analysis of the English and Hindi Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1886.—total, 10.

Tabular Analysis of the English and Prakrit Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1886,—total, 1.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS		Re-publications.	Trans-lations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-Educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Poetry
Politics
Religion	1	1	...	1
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Travels and Voyages
TOTAL		1	1	...	1

Tabular Analysis of the English and Sanskrit Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1886.—total, 2.

Tabular Analysis of the English and Urdu Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1886,—total, 1.

Tabular Analysis of the English and Uriya Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1886,—total, 1.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi-cations.	Transla-tions.	Total.	Educa-tional,	Non-Educa-tional,	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language .	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Poetry
Politics
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Travels and Voyages
TOTAL .		1	...	...	...	1	1	1

Tabular Analysis of the Hindi and Sanskrit Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1886,—total, 12.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi-cations.	Transla-tions.	Total.	Educa-tional,	Non-Educa-tional,	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language .	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Poetry .	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Politics
Religion .	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	1
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Travels and Voyages
TOTAL .		3	...	2	7	12	1	12

Tabular Analysis of the Hindi and Urdu Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1886,—total, 2.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi-cations.	Transla-tions.	Total.	Educa-tional,	Non-Educa-tional,	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous .	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	2
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Poetry
Politics
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Travels and Voyages
TOTAL .		2	...	...	...	2	2	2

Tabular Analysis of the Persian and Urdu Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1866,—total, 1.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republ- ications.	Trans- lations.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- Educa- tional.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Poetry
Politics
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Travels and Voyages
TOTAL		1	...	...	1	1	...	1

Tabular Analysis of the Sanskrit and Uriya Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1866,—total, 8.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republ- ications.	Trans- lations.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- Educa- tional.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous	.	.	1	1	.	1	2	3
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	.	1	1	.	1	1	1	1
Poetry
Politics
Religion	.	1	.	1	1	3	3	3
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Travels and Voyages
TOTAL		3	2	1	2	8	1	8

Tabular Analysis of the Arabic, Persian, and Urdu Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1866,—total, 1.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republ- ications.	Trans- lations.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- Educa- tional.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Poetry
Politics	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	1
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Travels and Voyages
TOTAL		...	1	...	1	1	1	1

Tabular Analysis of the Bengali, English, and Hindi Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1856,—total, 2.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-Educational.	Total.
	First editions	New editions						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language .	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Poetry
Politics
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Travels and Voyages
TOTAL .		2	...	...	...	2	2	2

Tabular Analysis of the Bengali, English, and Sanskrit Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1856,—total, 12.

Arts .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Biography .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Drama .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fiction .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
History .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Language .	.	.	4	4	2	.	10	10
Law .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Medicine .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Miscellaneous .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) .	.	.	1	...	.	.	1	1
Poetry .	.	.	1	...	.	.	1	1
Politics .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Religion .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Science (Natural and other) .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Travels and Voyages .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL .		5	5	2	...	12	11	12

Tabular Analysis of the Bengali, English, and Uriya Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1856,—total, 1.

Arts .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Biography .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Drama .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fiction .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
History .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Language .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Law .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Medicine .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Miscellaneous .	.	.	1	...	.	.	1	1
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) .	.	.	1	...	.	.	1	1
Poetry .	.	.	1	...	.	.	1	1
Politics .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Religion .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Science (Natural and other) .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Travels and Voyages .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL .		1	...	...	...	1	...	1

Tabular Analysis of the English, Hindi, and Urdu Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1886,—total, 2.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-Educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts								
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Poetry
Politics	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Travels and Voyages
TOTAL		2	...	...	2	1	1	2

Tabular Analysis of the English, Prakrit, and Sanskrit Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1886,—total, 1.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-Educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts								
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Poetry
Politics	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Travels and Voyages
TOTAL		1	...	...	1	...	1	1

Tabular Analysis of the Hindi, Persian, and Urdu Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1886,—total, 1.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-Educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts								
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Poetry
Politics
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Travels and Voyages
TOTAL		1	...	...	1	...	1	1

Table of Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1896.—Total, 2,571.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Subject.	Books published in English and other (European) languages.	Books published in the vernacular languages spoken in the province.	Books published in the Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	Remarks.
1	Arts	5	56	1	..	
2	Biography	5	11	5	..	
3	Drama	4	97	11	..	
4	Fiction	3	100	5	..	
5	History (including Geography)	21	92	4	..	
6	Language	74	294	36	121	
7	Law	36	52	2	2	
8	Medicine	6	94	22	9	
9	Miscellaneous	70	322	29	37	
10	Philosophy	5	9	9	14	
11	Poetry	22	164	13	2	
12	Politics	3	1	..	4	
13	Religion	33	331	57	149	
14	Science (Mathematical)	15	59	..	1	
15	Science (Natural and other)	5	36	..	..
16	Travels and Voyages . . . . .	...	3	..	..
		310	1,730	193	338	
1	Originals	269	1,497	62	160	
2	Re-publications { Originals	21	81	131	7	
3	Translations . . . . .	..	6	..	..
		20	146	..	162	
		310	1,730	193	338	
1	Educational	135	545	39	84	
2	Non-educational	175	1,155	154	254	
	TOTAL.	310	1,720	193	338	

Unilinguals . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1,960
Bi-linguals . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	331
Periodicals (in number) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	290
						TOTAL
						2,571

FORM I.—Total Books of all kinds received from the different Divisions in Bengal—2,571.

Number.	DIVISIONS.	ENGLISH.		OTHER LANGUAGES.	
		Number of books.	Number of copies.	Number of books.	Number of copies.
1	Bhagulpore . . . . .	..	..	..	..
2	Burdwan	17	15,600	24	47,612
3	Chittagong	2	1,000	33	40,900
4	Dacca	7	5,050	191	186,625
5	Orissa	5	5,650	121	165,720
6	Patna	7	4,100	147	192,564
7	Presidency	7	28,500	128	183,900
8	Rajshahiye . . . . .	..	..	12	15,200
9	Town of Calcutta	265	310,227	1,603	3,653,052
	TOTAL	310	370,127	2,261	4,456,573

FORM II.—Total Number of Books and Copies in English and other Languages.

ENGLISH.		OTHER LANGUAGES.	
Number of books.	Number of books.	Number of books.	Number of copies.
310	370,127	2,261	4,456,573

FORM III.—Comprising Uni-linguals only for 1886, being 1,960 in number.

Number.	Language.	Originals.	Republications and translations.	Number.	Subjects.	Originals.	Republications and translations.
1	Arabic	1	2	1	Art	53	2
2	Assamese	18	...	2	Biography	13	8
3	Bengali	973	172	3	Drama	101	11
4	English	220	41	4	Fiction	73	44
5	Hindi	110	16	5	History (including Geography)	94	26
6	Musalmi Bengali	64	29	6	Language	370	34
7	Nepalese	...	1	7	Law	64	22
8	Persian	8	5	8	Medicine	78	27
9	Sanskrit	43	123	9	Miscellaneous	205	15
10	Santali	1	...	10	Philosophy	13	10
11	Urdu	30	5	11	Poetry	166	33
12	Urja	91	10	12	Politics	4	...
	TOTAL	1,655	405	13	Religion	203	173
				14	Science (Mathematical)	74	...
				15	Ditto (Natural and other)	41	...
				16	Travels and Voyages	3	...
				TOTAL	.	1,655	405

FORM IV.—Exhibiting the Number of Periodicals Published during 1886, amounting in all to 66 Magazines and Periodicals for 1886.

MONTHLY.	Bi-MONTHLY.	ANNUAL.	HALF-YEARLY.	QUARTERLY.	WEEKLY.	Bi-WEEKLY.	UNCERTAIN.
English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.
9	52	...	...	...	...	1	1

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

From W. C. BENNETT, Esq., Secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, General Department, to Secretary to Government of India, Home Department.—No. ⁶¹⁵ III—224, dated Naini Tal, 21st May 1887.

I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a report by the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on the publications registered under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1886, and of the orders of this Government thereon.

From the Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, General Department, to the Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh,—No. ⁶¹⁴ III—224, dated Naini Tal, 21st May 1887.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. ^a 163, dated 25th April 1887, conveying your report on the publications registered under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1886.

2. Fifteen hundred works of all classes were published during the year, an increase of about 16 per cent. on the number of publications in 1885, and of nearly 100 per cent. on the number issued in 1884. As in previous years, more books were written in Urdu than in any other language, but the number was nearly stationary; while works in Hindi, the next most numerous class, increased 58 per cent. The next most considerable increase occurred in the number of English publications, which, though the total is still small, was 25 per cent. in excess of what it had been in the preceding year. There was little change in the number of publications in the classical languages, a slight decrease in Sanskrit having been rather more than compensated by an increase under the heads of Arabic and Persian.

3. It is probable, as you say, that the publishers have issued more books in response to the demand created by the extension of education, and especially of middle-class education. Comparatively few of the books were original works, the majority being reprints of standard treatises. Science and medicine received unusual attention, especially from Urdu writers; and it is interesting to note that the Jains, hitherto reluctant to publish their religious books, have continued the issues noticed in last year's report. A list of the most important works in each language is given in your report. The new Urdu educational journals called the "Instructor" and the "Hirz-i-Jan" should answer a useful purpose, and it is remarkable that an American

lecture on electrical physiology has found a translator, and no doubt readers, in the same language.

4. A fourth of the whole number of publications during the year were issued from the presses of Munshi Newal Kishore at Lucknow and Cawnpore; and those two cities, mainly on that account, take the lead among the publishing centres of the provinces. The remaining three fourths are distributed among 184 small presses, and the next greatest activity is shown at Agra, Meerut and Allahabad.

5. I am to suggest that it would be instructive if future reports contained an abstract showing the total number of works under each subject irrespective of language, like the form now returned for each language separately.

From E. Wmrr, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, to the Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.—No. 6, dated the 25th April 1887.
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I have the honour to submit my annual report on publications, together with the usual statements of works registered under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1886.

2. As required by G. O. No. 5480, General Department, dated the 3rd October 1882, each language or a combination of two or more languages forms the subject of a separate statement. The following is a summary of the contents of each of the statements.

3. The first statement relates to works in the English language. It shows 49 publications against 39 last year and 86 of the year before. Of these the noticeable works are—

No. 9-1212 (fourth quarter), "Brief view of the caste system of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, together with an examination of the names and figures shown in the Census Report, 1882."

No. 8-1358 (fourth quarter), "Oudh Rulings, Civil and Criminal, of the Judicial Commissioner, Chief Commissioner, and Financial Commissioner of Oudh, 1859-1855."

The English periodical, "The Indian Forester," continues as usual.

No. 13-659 (third quarter), "Illustrations of the indigenous fodder grasses of the plains of North-Western India," is also a noticeable publication.

4. The second statement relates to works in the Urdu language. It shows 322 publications against 491 last year and 288 the year before last. The distribution according to subjects is given in the statement. As usual the highest number of publications is in fiction, language, poetry, and religion. The noticeable works are—

No. 5-28 (first quarter), "Kissa-i-Maktul-i-Jafa," is a story on the beauty, abilities, and chastity of women.

No. 3-1349 (fourth quarter), "Majmua-i-kisas," is a translation of two of the papers of Addison's *Spectator*.

No. 23-743 (third quarter), "Rus wa Englistan ka seehcha hml," is an Urdu version of Muntaz Ali's Truth about England and Russia."

Nos. 29 and 30—357 and 475 (second quarter), "Gulzar-i-Khalil and Jawab-i-Mazman," are on essay-writing for middle-class students.

No. 39-102 (first quarter), "Mirat-un-nissa," by Bibi Fatima, is a guide-book on household matters.

No. 28-886 (second quarter), "Pand-i-Dilpasand," is on morals.

No. 39-966 (third-quarter), "Silk-i-musalsal," is an ingenious prose composition, having double meanings, one of which is a general one, whilst the other exhibits a series of names in each composition.

No. 44-1351 (fourth quarter), "Insan-ki nulad men kis tarkib se khubsurati aur kuwwat aur nekkhaslat paida kiyi jasaktihai," is a translation of a lecture delivered before a large assemblage of ladies at Troy in America in connection with electrical physiology.

No. 46-86 (first quarter), "Midwifery," is a manual on the subject indicated by its name.

No. 49-1178 (fourth quarter), "Fan-i-zaraat ki pahli kitab," is an agricultural primer.

No. 127-852 (third quarter), "Mizan-ul-muhabisa," on logic.

Nos. 124 and 125—656 and 657 (third quarter), "Tahzib-ul-Khasail," Vols. I and II, on morals.

No. 66-1420 (fourth quarter), "Tilism-i-akhlaq," is a collection of moral maxims selected from various Hindu, Muhammadan, and Christian authors.

No. 77-1183 (fourth quarter), "Makasid-us-salihin," is a collection of stories about famous religious personages, inculcating morals and religion.

No. 99-89 (first quarter), "Ahmad-ul-Hisab, Part I," is a comprehensive arithmetic.

Under the headings of arts, fiction, language, poetry, and religion, there are many republications of old standard works, which are constantly being republished. The original works under these heads do not call for any special notice. The majority of works under the heading of Law are translations of English works in demand among legal practitioners who are not acquainted with English.

Of the new periodical publications, the "Instructor" deals with sciences and arts; the "Hirz-i-Jan" is a medical journal which contains articles both on the English and Greek systems of medicine; the "Mal-ul-Tahzib" is devoted chiefly to Muhammadanism and the refutation of what it considers some of its modern heresies.

The old periodicals "Astana-i-Hikmat" on medicine), "Risala-i-mufid-ul-muzarun" (on agriculture), issued by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, "Guldasta-i-Zarafat" (containing new poetical pieces by living authors), still continue.

The two religious periodicals, the "Arya Samachar, Meerut," and the "Risala-i-mahwari Vaisnavi," also continue; the former is the organ of Arya Samaj, Meerut, and the latter is the organ of Vaisnavi Satsabha, Jagadbari.

5. The third statement relates to works in the Hindi language. It shows 468 publications against 295 last year and 227 the year before last. The highest number of publications is in language, poetry, religion, and science (mathematical).

The following are noticeable:—

No. 46-651 (third quarter), "Garbhadian Vidhi," is a short tract for the guidance of husband and wife on the pregnancy of women.

No. 63-807 (third quarter), "Kisanon-ki-Durdasa," exhibits the grievances of tenant and the tyranny of a zamindar.

No. 148-1101 (third quarter), "Tilism-i-Firang," is a Hindi version of Pandit Moti Lal's translation of Dr. Gregory's book on science (natural and others).

Under the heading of history, language, medicine, miscellaneous, poetry, religion, and science (mathematical and mechanical), there are many republications of old standard works. The original works under these heads do not call for any special notice.

6. The fourth statement relates to works in the Sanskrit language. It shows 44 publications against 58 the last year and 30 the year before last.

There has been a decrease this year in the publications on language, miscellaneous subjects, and poetry, and an increase in those treating of religion. The publications in this language (as well as in Arabic) are chiefly reprints of old standard works.

The following are noticeable:—

No. 2-654 (third quarter), "Sri Bhagvatlila," is a commentary on the first sloka of Srimat Bhagvat, giving 88 different meanings and constructions, and showing that this sloka exhibits the purport of the whole Bhagvat.

No. 13-1059 (third quarter), "Kavya-kalpalata Vrittih Sutra Sahita," on prosody.

No. 12-892 (third quarter), "Rasa Gandhara Namakmalankara Sastram," on rhetoric.

No. 15-919 (third quarter), "Satasloki Raghuvansa," is an abstract of "Raghuvansa," the famous work of Kalidas in 100 slokas.

No. 23-639 in Prakrit (third quarter) is a collection of 10 religious books of the Jain religion.

7. The fifth statement relates to works in Arabic. It shows 50 publications against 44 last year and 23 the year before last. Of these the noticeable works are—

No. 2-340 (second quarter) "Hashiyat-us-Sadra." The work entitled "Sadra" is a commentary on Hidayat-ul-Hikmat, a work on logic. This work (Hashiyat-us-Sadra) is a commentary on *Sadra* itself.

No. 8-625 (second quarter), "Matalib us su'l fi manakib Al-ir-Rasul" contains a discussion of the attainments (from a religious point of view) of the various descendants of Muhammad and other eminent personages in the Muhammadan religion.

Nearly all the books in this statement are republications of old books, and chiefly refer to religion.

8. The sixth statement relates to works in Persian. It shows 119 publications against 108 last year and 77 the year before. The following works are noticeable in this statement:—

No. 1-349 (second quarter), "Tiraz-i-mani," is a commentary on the "Kasaid Urfi."

No. 9-622 (second quarter), "Makhzan-i-Asrar-i-Sahbai," on enigmas.

No. 10-348 (second quarter), "Matla-ul-Anwar," on rhetoric.

No. 25-1848 (fourth quarter), "Nasih-us-Sibyan," contains advice to boys.

Under the heading of Language and Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) there are many republications of old standard works, which are constantly being republished.

9. The next statements relate to polyglot works, there being a separate table for each bilingual and tri-lingual combination.

They show 248 publications against 260 last year and 133 the year before last. The following works are noticeable in these statements:—

No. 3-1105 in English and Hindi (third quarter), "Anglo-Hindustani school primer, Part II," is a collection of words, phrases, idioms, proverbs, &c., with their vernacular equivalents.

No. 31-647 in English and Hindi (third quarter), "Bhashantar Pathmala," translated from Bombay translation series.

No. 9-645 in English and Urdu, "The Clerk's Friend" in three parts, containing a compendium of English words (with their equivalents and meaning in Roman character) generally used both in private and official correspondence, and method of letter-writing, familiar synonyms and proverbs.

No. 16-632 in Sanskrit and Hindi (second quarter), "Sanskrit Vyakaranki Pratham Pustak," is a translation into Hindi from the Margopa-desika.

No. 18-166 in Arabic and Persian (first quarter), "Khair-ul-Mawaiz," is a collection of selected traditions from Hadis, with their Persian translation.

No. 43-1072 in Urdu and English (third quarter), "Karabdin Jadid," is a new pharmacopœia of non-official drugs and patent medicines for the use of hospital assistants, native doctors, and native medical pupils.

No. 21-288 in English and Hindi (first quarter), "Vaidyaka-Sagar," is a translation into Hindi of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in Urdu, published by the author in 1882.

No. 26-633, in Persian and Arabic (second quarter), "Kalimat-i-Tayyibat," contains letters on Sufism and theology.

No. 17-1356, in Hindi and Sanskrit, "Ramayan Adhyatma-Vichar," contains an esoteric exposition of the deeds of Ram.

No. 36-408, in Urdu and Arabic (second quarter), "Kitab-i-Tubṣat-ul-Amir-fi-Bayan is samai wal mazamir," discusses the religious propriety or otherwise of singing and music, with citation of authorities for and against it.

No. 58-855, in Urdu and Arabic (third quarter), "Tuhfat-uz-Zanjain," on the rights and privileges of husband and wife.

Under the heading of Language, Miscellaneous, Philosophy, and Religion there are many republications of old standard works which are constantly being republished.

The "Jami-ul-Ulum," in English and Urdu, is a new monthly journal in Urdu, treating of theosophy, published under the auspices of the Atmabodh-Theosophical Society.

"Risala-i-Gulshan-i-Riyazi" in Urdu and Hindi, on mathematics, continues to be published.

10. From the above it will appear that there has been a steady increase of publications except in Sanskrit and the polyglot works. The decrease in the Sanskrit publications is chiefly attributable to the fact that the reprints of the old works in demand have not been exhausted yet. It is also worth noticing here that notwithstanding the great prejudice of the orthodox Jains to publish their religious works, 33 books of their religion have already been published through the Jain Prabhakar Press, Benares; and during this year 10 books have been printed in a collected form. The increase in the number of publications may be attributed to the steady extension of education among the people of the united Provinces, shown also by the increase of the publications on educational subjects.

11. The total number of publications during the year was 1,500. A statement showing the number of publications issued by each press, place, and town is appended. The greatest activity is found at Cawnpore. The only publisher whose business is extensive is Munshi Newal Kishore.

(1) English Language.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Biography	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
History	4	...	...	...	4	1	3	4
Language	11	3	...	2	16	7	9	16
Law	5	...	...	...	5	...	5	5
Miscellaneous	18	...	...	...	18	...	18	18
Poetry	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Voyages and Travels	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	44	3	...	2	49	9	40	49

(2) Urdu Language.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.					
Arts .	1	2	...	3	...	3	3
Biography .	3	...	1	4	...	4	4
Drama .	3	3	...	6	...	6	6
Fiction .	16	18	2	15	51	51	51
History .	18	10	...	3	31	4	27
Language .	14	86	...	6	106	83	23
Law .	...	...	13	13	...	13	13
Medicine .	27	7	...	17	51	3	48
Miscellaneous .	32	12	...	5	49	3	46
Poetry .	37	15	4	...	56	1	55
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) .	6	...	5	11	1	10	11
Religion .	69	21	...	8	98	...	98
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) .	26	3	1	8	33	28	10
Science (Natural and others) .	3	...	...	3	1	2	3
Voyages and Travels .	2	...	...	2	...	2	2
TOTAL .	257	177	7	81	622	124	399
							522

(3) Hindi Language.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.					
Arts .	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
Biography .	2	1	...	3	...	3	3
Drama .	7	14	...	21	...	21	21
Fiction .	4	7	...	19	...	19	19
History .	17	12	...	31	18	13	31
Language .	22	28	6	64	35	29	64
Law .	...	...	3	3	...	3	3
Medicine .	5	10	...	19	2	17	19
Miscellaneous .	16	15	...	34	...	34	34
Poetry .	25	34	39	99	1	98	99
Politics .	2	...	...	2	...	2	2
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) .	1	...	3	4	...	4	4
Religion .	43	42	17	1	103	...	103
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) .	23	18	7	7	60	39	21
Science (Natural and others) .	2	1	...	1	4	2	4
Voyages and Travels .	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
TOTAL .	175	183	68	42	468	97	371
							468

(4) Sanskrit Language.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.					
Biography .	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
Language .	1	...	9	10	...	10	10
Law .	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Miscellaneous .	3	...	5	8	...	8	8
Poetry .	3	...	1	4	1	3	4
Religion .	1	...	19	20	...	20	20
TOTAL .	9	...	35	44	1	43	44

(5) Arabic Language.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.					
Biography .	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Language .	...	...	10	10	...	10	10
Law .	...	...	5	5	...	5	5
Medicine .	3	...	...	3	...	3	3
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) .	1	...	1	1	...	1	1
Religion .	...	1	29	30	...	30	30
TOTAL .	4	2	44	50	...	50	50

(6) Persian Language.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.					
Fiction .	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
History .	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
Language .	9	13	22	1	45	1	45
Medicine .	2	3	1	7	...	7	7
Miscellaneous .	...	3	2	5	...	5	5
Poetry .	4	2	11	17	...	17	17
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) .	1	...	34	37	...	37	37
Religion .	4	2	...	6	...	6	6
TOTAL .	21	25	71	2	119	1	118
							119

(1) English and Urdu Languages.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republ- ications.	Transla- tions.	Total	Educa- tional	Non- educa- tional	Total
	First editions.	New editions.						
Language	7	2	...	...	9	4	5	9
Medicine	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Miscellaneous	7	...	...	...	7	...	7	7
TOTAL	16	2	...	...	18	4	14	18

(2) English and Hindi Languages.

Language	3	1	...	...	...	4	2	2	4
Medicine	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
TOTAL	4	1	...	...	...	5	3	2	5

(3) Urdu and Hindi Languages.

History	3	3	-	...	6	...	6	6
Language	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Miscellaneous	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Religion	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	3
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	10	10	10	...	10
TOTAL	17	3	1	...	21	10	11	21

(4) Hindi and Gujarati Languages.

Religion	1	1	...	1	1
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(5) Urdu and Sanskrit Languages.

Miscellaneous	1	1	-	1	1
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(6) Hindi and Sanskrit Languages.

Language	5	3	...	1	9	4	5	9
Law	1	1	...	1	1
Miscellaneous	1	2	4	...	7	...	7	7
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	3	...	...	2	5	...	5	5
Religion	2	2	...	3	7	...	7	7
TOTAL	12	7	4	6	29	4	25	29

(7) Hindi and Vaidic Languages.

Religion	2	2	...	2	2
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(8) Sanskrit and Vaidic Languages.

Language	1	...	1	...	1	1
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(9) Urdu and Persian Languages.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Language	7	17	1	...	25	10	15	25
Medicine	..	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
Miscellaneous	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	2
Poetry	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	2
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	6	6	...	6	6
Religion	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	9	20	2	6	37	10	27	37

(10) Urdu and Arabic Languages.

Biography	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Language	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Law	5	...	...	3	8	...	8	8
Miscellaneous	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	3
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Religion	19	17	...	10	46	...	46	46
TOTAL	28	20	...	13	61	...	61	61

(11) Persian and Arabic Languages.

Biography	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	2
Language	..	1	4	..	5	...	5	5
Law	2	...	..	1	3	...	3	3
Medicine	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Poetry	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	4	...	4	...	4	4
Religion	1	2	2	...	5	...	5	5
TOTAL	4	5	18	1	23	...	23	23

(12) Arabic and Turki Languages.

Religion	1	1	2	...	2	2
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(13) English, Urdu, and Hindi Languages.

Language	1	1	...	1	1
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(14) Urdu, Persian, and Arabic Languages.

Language	5	5	3	...	13	...	13	13
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	1	...	1	...	1	1
Religion	2	4	2	...	8	...	8	8
TOTAL	7	9	6	...	22	...	22	22

(15) Hindi, Persian, and Arabic Languages.

Language	...	2	3	...	5	...	5	5
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(16) Hindi, Sanskrit and Vaidic Languages.

Religion	21	1	22	...	22	22
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Table showing the total number of works published in each place and in each press during the year 1886.

Place of publication.	Name of the press.	Total number of works published in the press.	Total number of works printed in each place.
CAWNPORE . . .	Munshi Newal Kishore	165	
	Nizamí	75	
	Ahmadi	44	
	Námf	12	
	Azízí	8	
	Merchant	8	
	Suhla-i-Túr	6	
	Law	2	
	Matlá-i-Nur	1	
	Subh Chintak	1	
LUCKNOW . . .	Victoria	1	
	Gulzár-i-Muhammadi	1	
	Munshi Newal Kishore	207	324
	Námf	28	
	Munshi Ganjá Prasad Varma and Birádárán	17	
	Anwar-i-Muhammadi	15	
	Jáfari	5	
	Rozána-i-Alkibár	5	
	Tamannai	2	
	London Printing	2	
AGRA . . .	Gulzár-i-Muhammadi	1	
	Ijád-i-Kishan	41	282
	Anwari	34	
	Faiz-i-A'm	22	
	Amir-ul-Matabí	20	
	Mufid-i-A'm	15	
	Iláhi	13	
	Satya Prakás	10	
	Khursheed-i-A'lám	8	
	Vidya Vilas	7	
MEERUT . . .	Mustafáí	7	
	Ab-ul-Ulái	7	
	Muhammadi	6	
	Gulzár-i-A'lám	6	
	Tijaratí	6	
	Mumtázia	5	
	Gulzár-i-Riyáz	5	
	Sajjan Vinod	4	
	Medicinal	4	
	Ornamental Job	3	
ALLAHABAD . . .	Baldeva Prakás	3	
	Vidya Vinod	3	
	Gulshan-i-Ilm	2	
	Bahári-Hind	2	
	Murtazáí	1	
	Vidya Sagar	1	
	Indu Prakás	1	
	I'jaz-i-Muhammadi	1	
	Muttra	1	
	Vidya Darpan	48	239
MEERUT . . .	Jvala Prakás	46	
	Shauket-ul-Matabí	24	
	Chaman-i-Hind	15	
	Jnana Prakás	9	
	Kasi Sambráhma	7	
	Jnana Sagar	6	
	Shugfa-i-Faiz	4	
	Gulzár-i-Muhammadi	3	
	Usmani	3	
	Dar-ul-'Ulám	2	
ALLAHABAD . . .	Kasi Sanskrit	2	
	Imam-ul-Matabí	1	
	Rahamani	1	
	Hadíka-ul-Ulám	1	
	Yantralaya	1	
	Kasi Prakás	1	
	Prayag Press Company, Limited	22	174
	Vaidic	22	
	Namwar	19	
	Des'opakarak	12	
	Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh	11	
ALLAHABAD . . .	Indian	10	
	Nazair-i-Kánn Hind	4	
	Tanvir-i-Hind	4	
	Mission	4	
	Church Mission Congregational	4	
	Khair-ul-Matabí	3	
	Railway Service	3	
	Nagri	2	
	Church Mission	1	
	Liverpool	1	
JALALI . . .	Jalali	1	
	Advertiser	1	

Table showing the total number of works published in each place and in each press during the year 1855—continued.

Place of publication.	Name of the press.	Number of books published in English in each year.	Total number of books published in English in each year.
BHOPAL	Bharat Jiwan Gandhipratha Medical Hall Jaina Prakashan Amar Siddiki Prathakar Dharmamrit Printing Dicker Sri Prabha	24 15 15 5 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	232
PATNAJGANI	Dilkusha Horai	42 22	63
BAREILLY	Hajikand Literary Society Nadiri Kairari Nazir	26 4 1	29
MORADABAD	Gulzar-i-Ahmadi Dharma Prakas Vidya Bhawan Sudarshan Akbari Nazir-i-Anam Khurshid-i-Hind Matha-ul-Uloom New Medical Hall	21 8 5 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	63
PARTHNAKHAPAD	Ramak-i-Hind	17	17
ALIGARH	Institute Kavita-Prajas Bharat-Bandhu	5 4 2	11
SAHARANPUR	Matha-ul-Anwar Arya Akbar-i-Hind	4 5 2	11
PTAWAH	Shehadi-Ziyagi Adib-i-Hind	17 4	14
ROORKEE	Nirmal-Shar Amjaddi	5 2	7
MIRzapur	Theorem Civil Engineering College	12	12
SITIAK	Legal Remembrances Reading-room, Chidir	1 2	3
KHANJAHANPUR	Sohdi-Salk	5	5
PURIA	Arya Darpan Matha-ul-Anwar	4 1	5
PRAYAG	Hilmi-Nur-een	2	2
FAZILKHA	Mashai	2	2
MURSHIDABAD	Nazir Mitali	2	2
PARBATI	Yatra Parbati Chitrak	2	2
JALALPUR	Arya-i-Yateen	2	2
GOARHATI	Arya-i-Merde	2	2
TALWARI	Arya-i-Alif	2	2

PUNJAB.

From W. M. YOUNG, Esq., Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, in charge Home Department,—No. 1374, dated Lahore, the 16th July 1887.

In reply to your letter No. 727, dated the 9th of May 1887, I am desired to forward, herewith, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a letter, No. 1478, dated the 14th of June 1887, from the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, enclosing a Report by the Superintendent of the Government Educational Press on the publications registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1886.

From COLONEL W. R. M. HOLBOULD, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, to the Secretary to Government, Punjab,—No. 1478, dated 14th June 1887.

I have the honour to forward the annual report upon the books registered during 1886 under Act XXV of 1867, which has been submitted by the Superintendent of the Government Education Press.

From BABU CHANDRA NATH MITTRA, Superintendent, Government Educational Press, Lahore, to the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab,—No. 162, dated 14th June 1887.

I have the honour to submit a report with the prescribed statements of the publications registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 during the calendar year 1886.

2. The total number of books registered during the year was 1,857, or 291 more than those catalogued during the previous year.

3. The copyright of 108 books was registered, as against 95 in the preceding year. The steady increase of the registration of copyright shows an appreciation among authors and publishers of the value attached to the proprietary right in books.

4. The number of publications in different languages registered during 1885 as compared with those registered in 1886 is given below:—

	ISSN.	ISSN.
English	39	35
Hindi	230	206
Kashmiri	1	...
Pashto	11	17
Punjabi	218	398
Sindhi	4	5
Urdu	806	824
Arabic	57	118
Persian	83	82
Thâkuri or Marwari	1	1
Sanskrit	18	37
Bi-lingual	75	106
Tri-lingual	19	22
Polyglot	4	6
TOTAL	1,566	1,857

Of the three principal vernaculars of this Province, the Urdu, the Hindi and the Punjabi, the largest number of publications appear in the first, and the reason is obviously that the Urdu-speaking population is more advanced in education and intelligence.

5. Arranged according to the prescribed subjects the numbers stand thus:—

	ISSN.	ISSN.
Art	2	3
Biography	11	9
Drama	50	49
Fiction	22	17
History	27	26
Language	204	215
Law	111	113
Medicine	93	108
Miscellaneous	288	184
Poetry	394	524
Politics . . . . .	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	16	4
Religion	280	530
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	60	64
Science (Natural and other)	8	9
Voyages and Travels . . . . .	...	2
TOTAL	1,566	1,857

The subjects in which the largest number of publications appear are Religion and Poetry. In all indigenous Muhammadan schools, which are generally held in mosques, whether in towns or villages, and in all Muhammadan families, the different chapters of the Qurán are taught. Similarly in Hindu and Sikh families the thousand names of Vishnu, the Stotras and evening and morning prayers from the Granth are learnt. Hence there is a large demand for chapters of the Qurán separately printed for the sake of cheapness, and for small tracts containing Hindu and Sikh prayers. These as well as the missionary tracts contribute to swell the number of religious publications.

There is an inordinate passion for poetry both among the educated and illiterate people of the Province. In many of the cities and large towns of the Punjab, especially in and about Delhi, there are poetical societies called mushá'arás, of which the members assemble periodically to recite their ghazals or other poetical compositions. The highest aspiration of these poets is to gain the applause of the auditors. In almost all villages groups of inhabitants assemble to hear poetical recitations, which they enjoy and value as a sort of mental treat.

The smallest number of books registered is under the head of Art and of Voyages and Travels. The fact that manufacturers and artisans learn their family handicraft practically without the aid of books accounts for the small demand for books under the former head. And the people of India are devoid of that restless energy and enterprise which characterise the European nations. They are home-abiding and have little inclination to travel; therefore their literature on this subject is so poor.

6. Of the total number of publications, 1,581 come under books and 276 under periodicals. Of the latter, 91 are legal, 71 medical, 44 religious, 9 linguistic, 47 miscellaneous, 4 poetical and 10 scientific.

7. The important original works are noticed briefly in the order of the subjects:—

Art.—As in the last year only two original works have been registered under this head—

- (a) "The Artisan's Metallurgical Handbook and Workshop Companion."
- (b) "Gilt dā risálā," a book on the process of gilding, in Punjabi.

Biography.—Six books have been registered under this head—

- (a) "Tazkira-i-Asáf ush shuara-i-Hanud," which gives brief biographical notices with specimens of Urdu poetry by Hindu writers. Most of the poets are Kayasths of the North-Western Provinces, who have for many generations studied Persian and have imitated the Muhammadan writers in Persian and Urdu both in prose and verse, but very few have ever attained to eminence.
- (b) "Hayát-i-Sá'dí," by Maulawi Altáf Hussain, Hálí. This contains a sketch of the life of Sá'dí of Shiráz with a critical review of his works. This is the first book of critical and biographical research which has yet appeared in Urdu. Hálí is a writer of note. His poetical works are admired by a large number of readers, although he has departed most from the established models of oriental poetry.
- (c) "Riyáz-ul-Anwár," or the garden of lights, being an account of the life, qualifications, piety, and miracles of Sháh 'Abdul 'Azíz of Delhi.
- (d) "Tazkira-i-Malika-i-Victoria," a life of the Queen-Empress.
- (e) "Waqáya-i-Dilerí," a description of Muhammad Diler Khán, Chief of Korwa, in Hyderabad.

Drama.—Nine original works have been registered under this head—

- (a) "Gulistán-i-Qudrat," or love of the Fairy Bánu and Prince Amjad.
- (b) "Súng Siyá Suwumbara," or marriage of Sítá.
- (c) "Anjám-i-Aiyáshí," a facetious drama in which a man and his wife are represented to have obtained a thousand dínárs for funeral expenses by each reporting the death of the other.
- (d) "Núr-ud-dín Husn Afroz," a dramatic version of a tale from the Arabian Nights.
- (e) "Qamr-uz-Zamán" and "Badúra," same as above.

Fiction.—Five original works have been registered under this head, of which the only book worth mentioning is the Folk-Tales of Hindústán in English, written apparently by a native.

History.—

- (a) Supplement to Books I and II of the "Umdat-ut-Tawárikh." The original work was noticed last year; the supplement contains an account of the ten Sikh Gurus.
- (b) "Muraqqua-i-Dilpizír," or a brief account of the Queens of the Mughal Emperors of Delhi, with their pictures.

- (c) "Poetical History," or a versified History of India in Urdu, intended for children.
- (d) "Rauzat-ul-Asfá," an Urdu translation of a book named Qisas-ul-Ambiá, which gives a description of the prophets and their miracles.
- (e) "Waqáya-i-Khiláfat-i-Huzrat 'Ali," a description of the Khalifat of 'Ali from a religious point of view, taken from different works current on the subject.
- (f) "Shabistán-i-Amárat-i-Oudh," or statistical account of the nobility of Oudh.

Language.—The books usually registered under this head are primers, readers, grammars, vocabularies, keys, &c. By far the largest number of school-books come under this head—

- (a) "Faiz-a-Qámús," a commentary by the late Maulawí Faiz-ul-Hassan on the preface to the well known Arabic Dictionary called the Qámús. It was the practice of Persian and Arabic authors to write very erudité prefaces to their works. Maulawí Faiz-ul-Hasan's commentary removes a want that used to be felt.
- (b) "Bháshtá Bimársh," Philology of the dialects of Upper India, by Pandit Mahámahpadhyá Guru Prasád. The author gives the forms in which Sanskrit words have undergone changes in the principal modern dialects of India; but his want of acquaintance with the comparative system of European philologists has led him into the error of concluding that the Sanskrit is the oldest language in the world.
- (c) "Inshá-i-Durra-i-Gháltán," a new Persian Letter-writer in the old style.
- (d) "Kávya Dipika," a book on Sanskrit Rhetoric, reprinted from a work first published in Calcutta.
- (e) "Gulistán-i-Fazilat"—Gives extracts from the Persian with translation and parsing, designed for the Munsí and Munsí 'Alím candidates of the Punjab University. The parsing is introduced with a line or two of ornate and figurative language.
- (f) "Inshá-i-Gurmukhi," a Letter-writer in Gurmukhi, giving the forms of address in use among the Sikhs.
- (g) „Chatur Chandrika Pingal," a book on Hindi Prosody.

Law.—The number of publications under this head shows an increase of two only over that of the last year—

- (a) The first 89 pages of "The English Constitution and Government," by Sheldon Amos, M.A.
- (b) "Law Manual, No. 2," Outlines of the Constitution of the British Government in India.
- (c) Compilation of orders of the Government of India on the subject of the personal conduct of public officers in their relation to Government, to their subordinates, and to others.

The other books under this head are reprints of Acts, Decisions of Courts, &c.

Medicine.—There is a slight increase of number under this head. The books on the European system of medicine are 41, on the Yúnáni (Greeco-Arabic) 65, and Hindu 2.

- (a) "Qurábadín-i-Rahími," or Materia Medica. Therapeutics and Pharmacy by Honorary Surgeon Rahím Khán, Khán Babádúr. The author is a medical writer of long standing, who has been contributing to the vernacular medical literature for more than twenty-five years.
- (b) "Mízán-i-Tibb," Urdu translation of a Persian book of the same name, and a standard work of the Yúnáni system.

Miscellaneous.—One hundred and eighty-four publications are entered under this head—

- (a) "Jagat Pursharth," or true humanity in the world. The writer makes an indiscriminate onslaught on all sects of the Hindús and on the education given to native girls by the missionaries, and he advocates the system of female education offered by Arya Somaj.
- (b) "Ashyá ke sabq Hissa-i-awwal," or Object Lessons; Part I : Common Things, with a full and valuable introduction on the nature, scope, preparation and teaching of Object Lessons: by Lála Umráo Singh, M.A., and Lála Munshi-Lal, M.A. The book is designed to train young minds how to observe. It is written in a clear and elegant style, and as a useful work it has been prescribed by the Punjab Text-Book Committee for Normal Schools and the Training College.
- (c) "Bazm-i-Akhír," the last Company. It gives minutely the details of the occupations, amusements and the large number of dishes used by the last two kings of Delhi.
- (d) "The relations of mind and body; their bearings on education," by W. Bell, M.A., Principal, Central Training College, Lahore.

(c) "Bål Virāh," or infant-marriage. Discussions on the subject of early marriage are producing a silent, though sure, change in the opinions of the people, and the time when this great social evil will cease to exist is not very distant.

(f) "Bavastha," or the Rule, a book inculcating the Hindu prohibition against the use of food touched by people of other religions or the lowest castes within the pale of Hinduism. The writer appears to be under the impression that he uses reasonable arguments.

Poetry.—Although the number of books under this head is large, there are few works of real merit—

- (a) "Intikhab-ul-Maraṭ," or selections from the funeral songs in honour of Hasan and Husain, usually recited during the Muharram.
- (b) "Qasid-i-'Uzma," a poetical account of Muhammad.
- (c) "Tafsir-i-Surn-i-Yūsuf al Ma'rūf ba Qissa-i-Yūsuf," or the tale of Joseph, in the rustic dialect used by the Muhammadans of the Punjab.
- (d) "Lāoni," sentimental songs by Sri Niwas Dás.

Politics.—No publication has been registered under this head.

Philosophy.—There is only one original work—

"Anek Darshan," or the different systems of Philosophy in the Punjabi by the late Lāl Bibiārī Lal. It opens with the Charuvak, or the ancient sceptical system of India, which denied the existence of God, the moral sense and the next world; and ends with the doctrines of the Arya Samāj. The author simply states the doctrines, without any attempt at critical examination.

Religion.—Religious publications may be thus classified :—

Muhammadan . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	265
Christian . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	103
Hindu . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	65
Sikh . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	52
Brahmo . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	36
Arya Samaj . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	0
<hr/>												530

A notable feature in the writings of the better class of Muhammadan religious authors is that they have of late begun to avoid that bitterness of tone which they formerly employed against people of other persuasions and their co-religionists of a different sect. The Brahmos and Aryas generally adopt the moderate style of Christian writers.

Science (Mathematical and Mechanical).—Elementary mathematical books and multiplication tables contribute to increase the number under this head, but they do not deserve any notice.

Science (Natural and other).—Books on Chemistry, Physics and Physical Geography, intended for schools, have come under this head, and their number is small, as these subjects are taught in the higher classes only.

Voyages and Travels.—Of the two books entered, one is an original work and the other a translation. The one, though called Safar Náma, or book of travels, is in reality a description of places which an overland traveller may see on his way to England. The other is an Urdu translation of the travels of Dr. Bernier.

General Statement of Publications registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1856.

Subject,	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications,	Translations,	Total.	Educational,	Non-educational,	Total,
	First editions	New editions						
Art	2	1	...	...	3	...	3	3
Biography	6	...	3	...	9	...	9	9
Drama	9	...	40	...	49	...	49	49
Fiction	5	1	9	2	17	...	17	17
History	18	5	3	...	26	10	16	26
Language	56	34	118	7	215	213	2	215
Law	28	...	5	80	113	...	113	113
Medicine	89	...	15	4	108	2	106	108
Miscellaneous	106	19	42	16	184	55	129	184
Poetry	89	4	430	1	524	7	517	524
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	1	...	2	1	4	1	3	4
Religion	271	1	242	16	530	5	525	530
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	27	8	21	8	64	46	18	64
Science (Natural and other)	4	...	3	2	9	7	2	9
Voyages and Travels	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	2
TOTAL	712	73	934	138	1,867	346	1,511	1,867

English Language.

Subject.	Original Works.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions	New editions						
Art	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Fiction	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
History	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	2
Law	16	..	..	..	16	..	16	16
Medicine	1	..	1	..	2	..	2	2
Miscellaneous	5	..	2	..	7	..	7	7
Religion	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	1
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	3	..	..	..	5	2	3	5
TOTAL	30	..	6	..	35	2	33	35

Arabic Language.

Language	3	2	32	..	37	37	..	37
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1
Religion	14	..	66	..	80	..	60	80
TOTAL	17	2	99	..	118	37	81	118

Hindi Language.

Drama	2	..	18	..	20	..	20	20
Fiction . . . . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1
History	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Language	6	..	15	2	23	21	2	23
Medicine . . . . . . . .	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
Miscellaneous	10	..	5	2	17	1	16	17
Poetry	19	3	83	..	105	..	105	105
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1
Religion	15	..	11	1	30	..	30	30
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	2	..	6	..	7	7	..	7
TOTAL	55	4	141	6	206	30	176	205

Marwari Language.

Poetry	1	..	1	..	1	1
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Punjabi Language.

Art	1	1	..	1	1
Biography	3	..	3	..	3	3
Drama	1	1	..	1	1
Language	1	..	4	..	5	5	..	5
Medicine	2	..	4	1	7	..	7	7
Miscellaneous	1	..	..	..	3	..	3	3
Poetry	35	..	251	..	286	..	286	286
Religion	23	..	61	..	69	..	89	89
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) . . . . . . . .	..	..	3	..	3	..	3	3
TOTAL	60	..	323	1	398	6	390	398

Pashto Language.

Miscellaneous . . . . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1
Poetry	3	1	5	..	9	..	9	9
Religion	4	..	2	1	7	..	7	7
TOTAL	7	1	8	1	17	..	17	17

Persian Language.

History	3	..	1	..	4	..	4	4
Language	2	6	22	1	31	31	..	31
Medicine . . . . . . . .	..	..	1	..	3	..	3	3
Miscellaneous	2	..	4	..	6	4	..	6
Poetry	8	..	14	..	22	7	15	23
Religion	10	..	5	..	15	..	15	15
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
TOTAL	28	6	47	1	82	43	39	82

Sanskrit Language.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Language	2	...	2	...	4	4	...	4
Law	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Miscellaneous	2	...	3	...	5	...	5	5
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	1	...	23	...	26	1	...	1
Religion	3	...	...	...	...	26	26	26
TOTAL	9	...	23	...	37	6	32	37

Sindhi Language.

Poetry	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Religion	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	4
TOTAL	5	...	...	...	5	...	5	5

Urdu Language.

Art	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
Biography	6	...	...	...	6	...	6	6
Drama	4	...	21	...	25	...	25	25
Fiction	4	...	9	2	15	...	15	15
History	12	5	2	...	19	9	10	19
Language	23	23	22	4	80	80	...	80
Law	11	...	5	80	96	...	96	96
Medicine	81	...	8	2	91	2	92	91
Miscellaneous	81	10	24	13	140	50	90	140
Poetry	16	...	65	1	82	...	82	82
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1
Religion	155	1	40	10	206	5	201	206
Sciences (Mathematical and Mechanical)	21	8	11	8	49	33	15	48
Science (Natural and other)	4	...	3	2	9	7	2	9
Voyages and Travels	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	2
TOTAL	431	59	210	124	824	186	638	824

English and Urdu Languages.

Language	6	...	3	...	9	9	...	9
Religion	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
TOTAL	8	...	3	...	11	9	2	11

Arabic and Punjabi Languages.

Poetry	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	2
Religion	3	...	9	...	12	...	12	12
TOTAL	4	...	10	...	14	...	14	14

Arabic and Pashto Languages.

Religion	3	...	1	...	4	...	4	4
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Arabic and Persian Languages.

Religion	7	...	4	...	11	...	11	11
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Arabic and Urdu Languages.

Subject	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total	Educational	Non-educational	Total
	First editions	New editions						
Miscellaneous	18	---	1	2	29	---	1	29
Religion	1	---	8	2	29	---	28	28
TOTAL	18	---	9	2	29	---	29	29

Punjabi and Persian Languages.

Miscellaneous	1	---	1	1	2	---	1	2
Poetry	1	---	1	1	2	---	1	2
Religion	1	---	1	1	2	---	1	2
TOTAL	2	---	1	1	4	---	4	4

Persian and Hindi Languages.

Poetry	1	---	1	1	2	---	2	2
--------	---	-----	---	---	---	-----	---	---

Pashto and Urdu Languages.

Language	1	---	1	1	1	1	1	1
Miscellaneous	1	---	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	2	---	1	1	2	1	1	2

Persian and Urdu Languages.

Language	3	---	4	4	7	7	7	7
Poetry	2	---	2	2	4	4	4	4
Religion	1	---	1	1	2	2	2	2
TOTAL	6	---	6	6	12	7	5	12

Sanskrit and Hindi Languages.

Miscellaneous	---	---	1	1	1	---	1	1
Religion	---	---	3	2	4	3	2	4
TOTAL	--	---	4	2	6	5	3	6

Urdu and Hindi Languages.

Drama	---	---	1	1	1	---	1	1
Poetry	1	---	4	4	5	5	4	5
TOTAL	1	---	5	5	6	5	6	6

Urdu and Punjabi Languages.

Medicine	---	---	1	1	1	---	1	1
Poetry	1	---	2	2	2	2	2	2
Religion	1	---	1	1	2	2	2	2
TOTAL	1	---	4	4	5	5	5	5

English, Persian, and Urdu Languages.

Subject,	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications,	Translations,	Total,	Educational,	Non-educational,	Total,
	First editions	New editions						
Language	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	2

Arabic, Persian, and Punjabi Languages.

Religion . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Language . . . . .	...	...	0	...	0	0	...	0

Arabic, Persian, and Hindi Languages.

Language . . . . .	...	...	0	...	0	0	...	0
Language . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Language . . . . .	...	1	4	...	4	4	...	4
Language	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	2
TOTAL	2	...	5	...	7	4	3	7

Urdu, Arabic, and Punjabi Languages.

Religion . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Poetry . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Religion	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1

Urdu, Persian, and Punjabi Languages.

Poetry . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Religion	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	2
TOTAL	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	2

Arabic, Urdu, Persian, and Punjabi Languages.

Religion . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Drama . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Religion	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	2

Pashto, English, Urdu, and Persian Languages.

Language	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Language	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Language	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1

English, German, French, Italian, Arabic, Persian, and Urdu Languages.

Language	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Language	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Language	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1

English, Urdu, Arabic, Persian, Pashto, Turkish, and Lankani Languages.

Language	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Language	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Language	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1

Urdu, Persian, Arabic, Turkish, English, Persian, Pashto, and Sanskrit Languages.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

From C. E. B. CRITCHLEY, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 152-8, dated the 11th January 1887.

I am directed to submit, in the form prescribed in Home Department Resolution No. 1—460, dated the 12th September 1882, a statement showing the analysis of publications issued in the Central Provinces and registered under Act XXV of 1867 (together with a summary of contents) during the year 1886.

Summary of Contents of the Statement showing Analysis of publications registered in the Central Provinces during 1886.

Subject.	Language.	Contents.
Miscellaneous	Hindi . . .	Genealogy of Panch Gand or Kankubja Brahmins (Part I); partly in verse and partly in prose.

*Annual Analysis of Books, &c., registered in the Central Provinces under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1886.**

HINDI.

Subject	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions	New editions						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1

CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Nagpur, the 11th January 1887.

C. E. B. CRITCHLEY,
Assistant Secretary.

BURMA.

From C. G. BAXE, Esq., C. S., Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 281 (General), dated Rangoon, the 15th April 1887.

I am directed to submit the quarterly catalogues of publications registered in this Province under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1886, together with tabular analysis thereof, as prescribed in Home Department Resolution No. 1-461, dated the 12th September 1882.

2. There were 141 publications registered during the year, consisting of 20 European, 111 vernacular, and 10 biglot works, and comprising, according to their subject-matter, 23 works under the head "Drama," 5 under "History," 21 under "Language," 1 under "Law," 23 under "Miscellaneous," 19 under "Poetry," 48 under "Religion," and 1 under "Science" (Mathematical and Mechanical); or, according to another mode of classification, 31 of an educational and 110 of a non-educational character.

3. The year under report shows a marked improvement upon the year previous in publishing as well as in literary activity, there having appeared 107 original works, 20 republications and 14 translations, as compared with 44 original works, 10 republications, and 14 translations in 1885. But the improvement is chiefly due to the outturn of dramatical, poetical, and miscellaneous works of an ephemeral character. None of the publications of the year call

* Books written by authors residing in the Central Provinces are usually printed in Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, Calcutta, and Cuttack, and so are not registered in the Central Provinces.

for special mention, except the Kachin spelling-book, which is of interest as being an attempt to reduce a savage dialect to writing. The book is the joint production of two Missionaries who have been engaged in mission work among the Kachins at Bhamo. The characters employed are Burmese, with slight modifications to suit them to the peculiarities of the Kachin dialect.

Analysis of Publications in the English Language registered in Lower Burma during the year 1886.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications	Translations	Total.	Educational	Non-educational	Total.
	First editions	New editions						
Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	2	1	...	...	3	3	...	3
Language	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	2
Law	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	7	1	...	...	8	...	8	8
Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	6	...	...	...	6	...	6	6
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	17	3	...	...	20	4	16	20

Analysis of Publications in the Burmese Language registered in Lower Burma during the year 1886.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications	Translations	Total.	Educational	Non-educational	Total.
	First editions	New editions						
Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	23	...	...	23	...	23	23
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1
Language	4	3	4	...	11	11	...	11
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	5	2	2	1	10	4	6	10
Poetry	2	17	...	...	19	...	19	19
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	11	3	10	4	28	2	26	28
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	22	48	16	6	92	18	74	92

Analysis of Publications in the Pali and Burmese Languages registered in Lower Burma during the year 1886.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications	Translations	Total.	Educational	Non-educational	Total.
	First editions	New editions						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History	1	1	1	1	1
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	1	...	1	1	...	1

Analysis of Publications in the Karen Language registered in Lower Burma during the year 1886.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions	New editions						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	4	..	..	7	11	1	10	11

Analysis of Publications in the Kachin Language registered in Lower Burma during the year 1886.

Subject.	First editions	New editions	Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total.
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1

Analysis of Publications in the Tamil Language registered in Lower Burma during the year 1886.

Subject.	First editions	New editions	Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total.
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	7	..	..	..	7	..	7	7

Analysis of Publications in the English and Burmese Languages registered in Lower Burma during the year 1886.

Subject.	First editions	New editions	Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total.
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	2	3	3	1	9	6	3	9

General Analysis of the Publications registered in Lower Burma during the year 1886.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	23	...	...	23	...	23	23
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	2	2	...	1	5	5	...	5
Language	8	6	7	...	21	19	2	21
Law	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	14	3	3	3	23	4	19	23
Poetry	2	17	...	...	19	...	19	19
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	26	8	10	9	48	2	46	48
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1
Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		53	54	20	14	141	31	110
								141

ASSAM.

From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 1428, dated 17th March 1887.

I am directed to forward herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, a copy of a letter from the Registrar of Books, Assam, No. 2, dated the 7th March 1887, submitting the annual report, and analyses of publications registered under Act XXV of 1887 during the year 1886.

From J. WILSON, Esq., M.A., Registrar of Books and Inspector of Schools, Assam, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam,—No. 2, dated Shillong, the 7th March 1887.

I have the honour to submit herewith a tabular statement in the form prescribed by the Government of India of the publications registered in the Province of Assam during the year 1886, under the provisions of Act XXV of 1887, from which it will be seen that 11 works were registered during the year of report against 12 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of one book. Of these 11 books registered, 6 are educational and 5 non-educational, 9 of them are original works and 2 are republications. The number of copies of educational works published fell from 5,000 in 1885 to 3,900 in 1886, and the number of non-educational works issued was 2,860 against 5,450 in 1885.

2. The publications registered during the year come under the following heads:—

	No.
I. Poetry	1
II. Religion	1
III. Miscellaneous	9

3. The expenditure incurred under Section 10 of Act XXV of 1887 in the purchase of books during the year was Rs 9-6 against Rs 12-3 in the previous year.

4. No copyright was registered during the year under report.

5. No necessity arose for any prosecutions under section 16 of the Act.

6. In conformity with the orders of the Government of India contained in their Resolution (Home Department), No. 1-463, dated the 12th September 1882, four separate statements, viz., one for each of the three important languages, English, Bengali and Assamese, and one for a bi-lingual combination, are herewith submitted.

7. No periodicals were registered in this Province during 1886.

8. The three quarterly catalogues are appended to this report. No publication was registered during the quarter ending the 31st December 1886.

Analysis of Publications registered in Assam under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1886.

Subject.	Books Published in English and other European languages.		Books published in the vernacular languages spoken in the province.		Books published in the Indian classical languages.		Books published in more than one language.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
1. Drama . . . . .	...	...	1	...	—	—	...	...
2. Language . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Poetry . . . . .	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
4. Religion . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
5. Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	1	7	7	...	...	...	1
	TOTAL . . . . .	...	1	10	9	1	...	1
1. Original Works { First Edition New Edition . . . . .	...	1	7	7	1	...	1	1
2. Republications . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Translations . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL . . . . .	...	1	10	9	1	...	1
1. Educational works . . . . .	...	1	4	4	...	...	...	1
2. Non-Educational works . . . . .	...	...	6	5	1	...	1	...
	Total . . . . .	...	1	10	9	1	—	1

Abstract of Subjects.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Repub- lica- tions	Trans- lations	Total	Educa- tional	Non- educa- tional	Total	
	First Editions	New Editions							
Poetry . . . . .	...	1	—	—	1	—	1	1
Religion	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	
Miscellaneous	8	1	—	—	9	6	3	9	
	TOTAL	9	2	—	—	11	6	5	11

English Language.

Arts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Biography	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drama	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fiction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
History	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Language	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Law	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medicine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1
Poetry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Politics	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Religion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Science (Natural and other)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Voyages and Travels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	1	—	—	—	1	1	1

Bengali Language.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Transla-tions.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-Educa-tional.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous	.	.	6	1	...	7	4	3
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL		6	1	...	7	4	3	7

Assamese Language.

Arts	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	.	.	...	1	...	1	1	1
Poetry	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	.	.	1	...	...	1	1	1
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other)	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		1	1	...	...	2	...	2

Bi-lingual Language (English and Bengali).

Arts	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	.	.	1	...	...	1	1	1
Poetry	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other)	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		1	...	...	...	1	1	1

MYSORE.

From MAJOR D. ROBERTSON, Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 984—1716, dated Bangalore, the 28th March 1887.

With reference to letter No. 19—1150-1158, dated 13th June 1877, from your office, I am directed by the Officiating Resident in Mysore to forward the Review and Analysis of books published in the State of Mysore and the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore during the year 1886.

Review and Analysis of Works published in Mysore in 1886.

1. The total number was 117, against 125 in the year before.
 2. The following is a statement of the languages in which the works appeared :—

In English or other European language	1
In the vernaculars spoken in the Province—	
Kannada	64
Telugu	1
Hindustani	4
	— 69
In Indian classical languages—	
Sanskrit	29
In more than one language—	
Sanskrit and Kannada	13
Sanskrit and Tamil	2
Arabic and Hindustani	1
English and Kannada	1
Hindustani, English, and Kannada	1
	— 18

3. According to subject-matter, the largest number, 36, fall under Religion, and 21 under Language. Next to these are 11 works of Fiction, and 10 each under Poetry and Philosophy, with 7 each under Drama and Law. The heads Medicine, Miscellaneous and Natural Science, show 3 each, Biography and History 2 each, Arts and Mathematical Science 1 each. Under Politics, and Voyages and Travels, there are no entries.

4. Of the whole number 23 are educational works and 94 non-educational.

ANALYSIS OF PUBLICATIONS REGISTERED IN MYSORE DURING THE YEAR 1886.

In English or other European Language.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republique- tations.	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non- educa- tional.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous	1	...	1	...	1	1
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	1	...	1	...	1	1

In the Vernacular Languages (Kannada, Telugu, and Hindustani).

Arts	1	...	Kannada 1 Hindi 1	...	1	1	...	1
Biography	...	...	{ Kannada 1 Hindi 1 }	...	2	...	2	2
Drama	...	...	5	1	6	...	6	6
Fiction	4	...	3	3	10	1	9	10
History	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Language	Kannada 5 Hindi 2	2	...	...	9	8	1	9
Law	...	1	1	...	2	...	2	2
Medicine	1	...	2	...	3	1	2	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Poetry	3	...	5	...	8	...	8	8
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	Kannada 1 Hindi 1	...	{ Kannada 6 Telugu 1 }	...	9	1	8	9
Religion	1	...	14	...	15	..	15	15
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Science (Natural and other)	1	...	1	..	1	1	1	1
Voyages and Travels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	20	3	42	4	*69	13	56	69

* Kannada 64
Telugu 1

In the Indian Classical Sanskrit Languages.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Replica-	Transla-	Total.	Educa-	Non-	Total.
	First editions	New editions						
Arts
Biography
Drama	1	..	1	..	1	1
Fiction	1	..	1	..	1	1
History	1	..	1	1
Language	..	1	..	8	1	10	7	10
Law	3	..	3	3	3
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry
Politics	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	1	..	1	..	..
Religion	..	3	..	0	..	12	..	12
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	5	..	23	1	29	8	21	29

In more than one Language.

Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Biography	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fiction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
History	..	..	..	1	..	Sanskrit and Kan- nada 1	..	1
Language	..	2	..	..	..		..	2
Law	..	..	..	..	2	Hindustani, English and Kannada 1	..	2
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
Miscellaneous	..	1	..	..	..	Sanskrit and Kan- nada 1	..	1
Poetry	..	..	..	..	1		..	1
Politics	..	..	..	..	..	Sanskrit and Kan- nada 6	..	..
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
Religion	..	1	..	8	..	Sanskrit and Tamil 2	..	9
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
Science (Natural and other)	..	1	..	1	..	Sanskrit and Kan- nada 2	..	2
Voyages and Travels	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
TOTAL	5	..	13	..	*18	2	16	18

Review of Publications registered in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore during the year 1886.

1. The total number was 12, the total for the previous year being 16. The works were published in the following languages: 6 in English, 3 in Tamil, 1 in Telugu, 1 in Hindustani, and 1 in English and Persian.

2. The subjects treated of were Arts, Biography, Fiction, History, Language, Law, Miscellaneous, Religion, and Science (Mathematical). There was one work under each head, except Language, Law, and Religion, which claim 2 each. The work under Biography is a life of Tulsi Das, a minister under the Emperor Akbar, in Telugu. The remaining works call for no particular notice.

3. Of the whole number 4 were books for educational purposes, the remainder belonging to general literature.

* Sanskrit and Kannada 13. | Sanskrit and Tamil 2. | Arabic and Hindustani 1.
English and Kannada 1. | Hindustani, English, and Kannada 1.

ANALYSIS OF PUBLICATIONS REGISTERED IN THE CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION OF BANGALORE
DURING THE YEAR 1886.

In English or other European Language.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republis- ations.	Translations.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non educa- tional.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts		1			1		1	1
Biography		...					...	...
Drama		...					...	...
Fiction		...					...	...
History		...					...	...
Language		...	1		1	1	1	1
Law		...	1		1	1	1	1
Medicine		...					...	...
Miscellaneous		1			1	1	1	1
Poetry		...					...	...
Politics		...					...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)		...					...	...
Religion		1			1	1	1	1
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)		1			1	1	1	1
Science (Natural and other)		...			...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels		...					...	...
TOTAL	4	...	2	...	6	2	4	6

In the Vernaculars spoken in the Province.

Arts		...						
Biography		...	Telugu 1			1	1	1
Drama		...	Tamil 1			1	1	1
Fiction		...				1	1	1
History		...			Hindustani 1	1	1	1
Language		...				1	1	1
Law		...		Tamil 1		1	1	1
Medicine		...				1	1	1
Miscellaneous		...				1	1	1
Poetry		...				1	1	1
Politics		...				1	1	1
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)		...				1	1	1
Religion		...	Tamil 1			1	1	1
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)		...				1	1	1
Science (Natural and other)		...				1	1	1
Voyages and Travels		...				1	1	1
TOTAL	3	...		1	1	{ Telugu 1 Tamil 3 Hindi 1 }	1	4
								5

In more than one Language.

Arts		...						
Biography		...						
Drama		...						
Fiction		...						
History		...						
Language		1				1	1	1
Law		...						
Medicine		...						
Miscellaneous		...						
Poetry		...						
Politics		...						
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)		...						
Religion		...						
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)		...						
Science (Natural and other)		...						
Voyages and Travels		...						
TOTAL	1	...	...	...	...	{ English and Persian 1 }	1	1

L. RICE,
Director of Public Instruction.

COORG.

From MAJOR D. ROBERTSON, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 47-26, dated 11th January 1887.

I am directed to report that no publications were registered in Coorg during the year 1886.

HYDERABAD.

From A. H. T. MARTINDALE, Esq., C.S., Secretary for Berar to the Resident, Hyderabad, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 44 G., dated Hyderabad, the 3rd February 1887.

I am directed to report, for the information of the Government of India, that the total number of works registered in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1886 was 17 as against 18 during the previous year.

2. An analysis of the 17 works, prepared in accordance with the form prescribed in Home Department Resolution No. 1-464, dated 12th September 1882, with a short review thereon, is herein enclosed.

Marathi Language.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions	New editions						
Arts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Language	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	14	...	...	...	14	11	3	14
Poetry . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	16	...	...	...	16	13	3	16

History.—“Angla Pradhan Mala” is a short historical description of the careers of the Governors General of India in verse.

Language.—“Vynkarna Pathmala” is a new Marathi Grammar prepared for the use of the Educational Department.

Miscellaneous.—Under this head the following books have been received :—

- (1) “Shetkari” or “Agriculturist,” of which two numbers have been received, is a monthly magazine, and contains articles, communications, and translations from English works on agriculture and its improvements.
- (2) “The Berar School Paper,” of which 11 numbers have been received, is a monthly educational magazine, and contains original articles on the methods of teaching and other educational subjects, departmental notices, appointments, &c.
- (3) “Chandra Senaya Kayast Prabhu Samaj” is a small work which contains rules for improving the condition of the Kayast Prabhu caste people.

Marwari Language.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First editions.	New editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction	.	.	1	...	...	1	1	1
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL		1	...	...	...	1	1	1

Fiction.—“Khyal Harishchandraka.” This is a historical romance, or verified story of Raja Harishchandra, and of the amorous pastimes of Krishna with Gopees.

HYDERABAD,

A. H. T. MARTINDALE,

3rd February 1887.

Secretary for Berar to the Resident.

AJMERE-MERWARA.

From LIEUT.-COLONEL G. H. TREVOR, Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 211 G., dated the 26th February 1887.

In continuation of my letter No. 1407 G., dated 18th December last, forwarding a copy of the catalogue of books published in Ajmere-Merwara and registered under Act XXV of 1867, during the quarter ending 30th September 1886, I have the honour to enclose the annual analysis of books registered during the past calendar year.

ANNUAL ANALYSIS OF BOOKS REGISTERED IN AJMERE-MERWARA DURING THE YEAR 1886.

English and Urdu Languages (Bi-lingual combination).

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publication.	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total.	Summary.
	First editions.	New editions.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Language	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	The title of the book is a Practical Grammar for Beginners. It is a small volume containing 42 pages printed on ordinary 4to paper, and contains rules of English grammar in Urdu for boys reading English and Urdu, with exercises.

G. H. TREVOR, Lieut.-Colonel,

AJMERE COMMISSIONERSHIP,

The 28th February 1887. .

Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

